



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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MARCH, 1935

What Do You Think?

We wonder if you ever think of quality when you buy bread and flour. If you haven't, read this statement about

★ OCCIDENT FLOUR ★

OCCIDENT FLOUR costs you more than cheaper flours, but you get more loaves of bread and better pastry from a sack, so in the end it is the cheapest.



All bread sold at our stores is made of

OCCIDENT FLOUR

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs
Reliance

Winton

Superior
Hanna

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12

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NUMBER 3

A Page of Poesy

HERE are thousands of poems, some old, others more recently written, that deserve reading. We have gathered together an old selection by Bret Harte, who lived in and knew the West; a beautiful poem by Elizabeth Akers Allen, and one equally fascinating by Marguerite Wilkinson.

"The Yankee Man-of-War" by an unknown author, extolls the courage and sailor skill of John Paul Jones, Scottish-American seaman and adventurer, born in 1747, died in Paris in 1792. Jones entered the Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonies in 1775, serving as Rear-Admiral under Catherine the Great, of Russia, in 1778.

We have chosen two poems by Robert Burns, the first "A Winter Night" written in a minor key, rather sorrowful; the second, "Sic a Wife as Willie Had," a sample of several of the poet's efforts written in a whimsical, rollicking strain. We close our selection with "The Old, Old Song" by Charles Kingsley, the English poet and novelist, author of "Hypathia", who died in 1875.

Plain Language From Truthful James

By BRET HARTE

Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain.
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain.
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny.
In regard to the same;
What that name might imply;
But his smile it was pensive and childlike.
As I frequently remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third,
And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was Euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve,
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers.
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see,—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor,—"
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four jacks—
Which was coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers,—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.*

Rock Me to Sleep

By ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again just for to-night;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,—
Take them, and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap;—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between:
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again.
Come from the silence so long and so deep;—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures,—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours:
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep:—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold.
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song:
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;—
Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

The Robber in England

By MARGUERITE WILKINSON

I am a robber from over the seas;
I have come stealing things like these:

The slant of the hills toward Parracombe Town,
The look of the sea from Porlock down,
The patchwork of fields with hedges between
Dividing the new-ploughed red from green,
Like a magical quilt-stitch set to bind
Fields upon hills around and behind.
I have come stealing the tilt of the thatches
Where villages doze among the green patches,
Where each little house as the road winds around
Seems to have grown from a root in the ground,
For almost as natural as trees are they
With the dull brown thatch above the stone's old
gray,
Of ancient plaster firm and mellow
In quiet tones of cream and yellow.
When I go home I shall carry away
Deep-drawn fragrance of Devon hay,
The teasing turn of a path like a dream
And the soothing flavor of Devonshire cream,
The fiery glance of poppies in corn,
The blessed light on a holy book
Through colored windows reverently borne,
While overhead the sweet bells shook
For somebody married, somebody dead,
Or another hour of the ages sped.
Into my treasury I shall thrust
Heather-plunder and bracken-rust,
Thorn of holly and ivy-bud
And songs of all the singing brood,
With English voices cheery and sweet
And the patient look of English feet,
Clumsily shod and moving slow
Wherever the paths of the good land go.
Or on streets of London that twist and wind
Like the whimsical humor of the English mind.
Those and the angels weeping stone tears
In Westminster Abbey, forever and ever,
And the knights that sound the hours with spears
In Wells Cathedral prompt and clever,
The combs the Romans used at Bath,
The Cheshire Cheese where Johnson made merry.
The Bloody Tower with its scenes of wrath
And the old Cathedral of Canterbury,—
These I have stolen, stolen away
To make them mine till my dying day;
And neither the King in Buckingham Palace
Nor the gracious Queen with her crown of gold,
Will take them from me, for all without malice
What I have taken I mean to hold.

The Yankee Man-of-War

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

'Tis of a gallant Yankee ship that flew the stripes
and stars,
And the whistling wind from the west-nor'-west
blew through the pitch-pine spars;
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys, she
hung upon the gale;
On an autumn night we raised the light on the old
Head of Kinsale.

It was a clear and cloudless night, and the wind
blew steady and strong,
As gayly over the sparkling deep our good ship
bowled along;
With the foaming seas beneath her bow the fiery
waves she spread,
And bending low her bosom of snow, she buried
her lee cat-head.

There was no talk o' short'ning sail by him who
walked the poop,
And under the press of her pond'ring jib, the boom
bent like a hoop!
And the groaning water-ways told the strain that
held her stout main-tack.
But he only laughed as he glanced abaft at a white
and silvery track.

The mid-tide meets in the Channel waves that flow
from shore to shore,
And the mist hung heavy upon the land from
Featherstone to Dunmore,
And that sterling light in Tusker Rock where the
old bell tolls each hour,
And the beacon light that shone so bright was
quench'd on Waterford Tower.

The nightly robes our good ship wore were her
whole topsails three.
Her spanker and her standing jib—the courses
being free,
“Now, lay aloft! my heroes bold, not a moment
must be passed!”
And royals and top-gallant sails were quickly on
each mast.

What looms upon our starboard bow? What hangs
upon the breeze?
‘Tis time our good ship hauled her wind abreast
the old Saltees,
For by her ponderous press of sail and by her con-
sorts four
We saw our morning visitor was a British man-
of-war.

Up spake our noble Captain then, as a shot ahead
of us past—
“Haul snug your flowing courses! lay your topsail
to the mast!”
Those Englishmen gave three loud hurrahs from
the deck of their covered ark.
And we answered back by a solid broadside from
the decks of our patriot bark.

“Out booms! out booms!” our skipper cried, “out
booms and give her sheet,”
And the swiftest keel that was ever launched shot
ahead of the British fleet,
And amidst a thundering shower of shot, with stun-
sails hoisting away,
Down the North Channel Paul Jones did steer just
at the break of day.

A Winter Night

By ROBERT BURNS

When biting Boreas, fell and doure,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'r;
When Phoebus gies a short-liv'd glow'r,
Far south the lift,
Dim-dark'ning thro' the flaky show'r,
Or whirling drift:

Ae night the storm the steeples rocked,
Poor Labor sweet in sleep was locked,
While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-choked,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this battle
Wild-eddying swirl,
Or thro' the mining outlet bocked,
Down headlong hurl.

List'ning, the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the ourie cattle.
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war,
And thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle,
Beneath a scar.

Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing!
That, in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing.
What comes o' thee?
Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing
An' close thy e'e?

Ev'n you on murd'ring errands toil'd,
Lone from your savage homes exil'd,
The blood-stain'd roost, and sheep-cote spoil'd,
My heart forgets,
While pityless the tempest wild
Sore on you beats.

Now Phoebe, in her midnight reign,
Dark muffl'd, view'd the dreary plain;
Still crowding thoughts, a pensive train,
Rose in my soul,
When on my ear this plaintive strain,
Slow, solemn, stole—

“Blow, blow, ye winds, with heavier gust!
And freeze, thou bitter-biting frost!
Descend, ye chilly, smothering snows!
Not all your rage, as now, united shows
More hard unkindness, unrelenting,
Vengeful malice unrepenting,
Than heav'n-illumin'd man on brother man bestows!
See stern Oppression's iron grip,
Or mad Ambition's gory hand,
Sending, like blood-hours from the slip,
Woe, want, and murder o'er a land!
Ev'n in the peaceful rural vale,
Truth, weeping, tells the mournful tale,
How pamper'd Luxury, Flatt'ry by her side,
The parasite empoisoning her ear,
With all the servile wretches in the rear,

Looks o'er proud property, extended wide;
And eyes the simple rustic hind,
Whose toil upholds the glitt'ring show,
A creature of another kind,
Some coarser substance, unrefin'd,
Plac'd for her lordly use thus far, thus vile, below.

"Where, where is Love's fond, tender throe,
With lordly Honor's lofty brow,
The pow'r you proudly own?
Is there, beneath Love's noble name,
Can harbor, dark, the selfish aim,
To bless himself alone!
Mark maiden-innocence a prey
To love-pretending snares,
This boasted honor turns away,
Shunning soft pity's rising sway,
Regardless of the tears, and unavailing pray'rs!
Perhaps this hour, in mis'ry's squalid nest,
She strains your infant to her joyless breast,
And with a mother's fears shrinks at the rocking
blast!

"Oh ye! who, sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create,
Think, for a moment, on his wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite disown!
Ill-satisfied keen nature's clam'rous call,
Stretch'd on his straw he lays himself to sleep,
While thro' the ragged roof and chinky wall,
Chill o'er his slumbers, piles the drift heap!
Think on the dungcon's grim confine,
Where guilt and poor misfortune pine!
Guilt, erring man, relenting view!
But shall thy legal rage pursue

"The wretch, already crushed low.
By cruel fortune's undeserved blow?
Affliction's sons are brothers in distress:
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss!"

I heard nae mair, for Chanticleer
Shook off the pouthery snaw.
And hail'd the morning with a cheer.
A cottage-rousing craw.

But deep this truth impress'd my mind
Thro' all His works abroad,
The heart benevolent and kind
The most resembles God.

Sic a Wife As Willie Had

By ROBERT BURNS

Willie Wastle dwalt on Tweed,
The spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddic,
Willie was a wabster guid,
Coul'd stown a clue wi' onie bodie;
He had a wife wos dour and din,
O'Tinkler Madgie was her mither;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

She has an ee, she has but ane,
The cat has twa the very color:
Five rusty teeth, forbye a stypm,
A clapper tongue wad deave a miller,
A whiskin beard about her mou,
Her nose and chin they threaten iher;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

She's bow-hougd, she's hein-shinn'd.
Ae limpin leg a hand-bread shorter;
She's twisted right, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter:
She has a hump upon her breast,
The twin o' that upon her shouther;
Sic a wife as Willie had.
I wad na gie a button for her.

Auld baudrans by the ingle sits.
An' wi her loof her face a-washin.
But Willie's wife is nae sae trig.
She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion,
Her walie nieves like midden-creels,
Her face wad fyle the Logan-water;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

GLOSSARY

wabster—weaver	dights—cleans
strown—stolen	grunzie—mouth
deafen—deafen	hushion—cushion
mou—mouth	walie—large
bow-hough'd—knock-kneed	nieves—fists
hefn-shinn'd—in-shinned	midden-creels—manure
ilka—each	baskets
baudran—cat	wad fyle—would foul
loof—palm	

The Old, Old Song

By CHARLES KINGSLEY

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen—
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down—
Creep home, and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

A member of congress was very much impressed with the dignity of his position, and it was always on his mind. One night his wife awakened him and whispered: "John, there are burglars in the House."

"You must be mistaken, my dear," he answered. "There may be a few in the Senate, but in the House—oh, no; the idea is preposterous."

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

Riding Three Steeds Abreast, a Difficult Task

WE WERE in Washington near the close of February, and thinking it all over, we are beginning to wonder if Union Labor is getting ready to abandon the good ship "collective bargaining", which has been fought for, prayed for, and begged for, during the two preceding generations, and which Article 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act so completely placed in their hands.

The Appalachian District wage agreement provided that on February 18, operators and mine workers must meet for the purpose of renewing the existing wage agreement. A wage agreement implies three major items: rates of pay; hours of work; working conditions.

Before February 18 arrived, an act providing for a maximum day of six hours and a week of thirty hours was introduced in the United States Senate, this at the insistent urge of organized labor. There was also introduced the so-called "Guffey" bill for the control of the bituminous coal industry, a bill so illogical and impossible as to carry in its bosom the seeds of its own defeat. This bill was also introduced at the urgent request of the U. M. W. of A., in fact it was written by that organization.

The question naturally arises, if the relations between organized mine labor and the coal operators are to be determined by legislative enactment, then why go to the trouble to formulate a wage contract, the terms of which would be superseded and annulled by either or both of the laws which the Union is now attempting to secure the passage of.

Mr. Lewis is an able labor leader, perhaps the greatest that the U. M. W. of A. ever employed, but he, in attempting to ride three steeds abreast, is taking rather extraordinary chances. Twenty months ago the Coal Code promised as much or more than any other proposed legislation can hope to provide. Why Mr. Lewis, who has so tenaciously held out for the Code, now seeks new and untried legislation, is hard to understand. The Code has developed many shortcomings but it would seem that the Congress that can pass other and newer laws, could strengthen and make fully workable the machinery, that, accepting the statements of Mr. Lewis, has raised the wages, shortened the

hours, and otherwise emancipated coal mining labor, making it possible to bring 95 per cent instead of 30 or 40 per cent of the bituminous coal mine workers up into an assessment paying basis.

If mine labor and the industry are to "bargain collectively", then the political angle should be postponed. It is certain that the operators cannot negotiate contracts while their employes are seeking legislation so radical as to upset every theory of business relation.

Shame, Thrice Shame!

THE nation recently passed through a tragic court trial of several weeks duration. The child of the man whom all America had learned to idolize for his fine character, high order of personal courage and his modesty, was taken out of his crib, stolen, and then murdered—for ransom.

For more than two years the best criminal-taking skill of the nation followed, quietly and patiently, every clue, until one day the man whom a court found guilty and thereafter sentenced to death, was caught.

This man had a criminal record in his native country, he gained entrance to the United States furtively and by illegal methods, and yet the state in which the crime was committed, spent many thousands of dollars and weeks of time in according him a fair trial. Witnesses of reputable character were brought from Great Britain and Germany to prove that the defense story was untrue. Several of the defense witnesses put on by the accused man's attorney testified quite freely that they were violators of the state and Federal laws. Nothing that could be done through the medium of honest and dishonest witnesses to avoid punishment of the accused or to mitigate the severity of same, was neglected.

America, or at least some of its people, again disgraced themselves during the trial period. Men and women fought for places in the court room that they might listen to the tragic and sordid details of the crime. Certain of these people were women of education and supposed culture, many of them wealthy—one was the wife of a cabinet officer. Small ladders, souvenirs of the kidnapping, were worn in the court room.

When the news that a verdict of guilty had been returned, a mob said to number 5,000 formed on

the streets, singing satirical songs about the man who had just been sentenced to death. Men and women there appeared at their worst, brutal, sordid, adding to the load of suffering which the young parents had borne for years, and without pity for the wife and baby of the convicted man.

Then came, in certain quarters, at least, a reaction in favor of the condemned. "Mite" boxes appeared in cafes, saloons and other public places, inviting contributions to insure another trial for the man sent to the death chamber. Whether pity moved these people or a desire to secure another emotional spree, is hard to say. Perhaps both motives were behind the movement.

The wife of the President added her contribution to the confusion. While it was difficult to decide just what position she held in the matter, the fact remained that a jury of twelve citizens, after listening to the testimony of many witnesses for a month, had decided the case. It would have been better if the lady had let the case rest with the court.

To cogitate on the causes that motivate much of humanity these days, is largely a waste of time, but the fact remains that even the best of America has thrown overboard much of its inherent sense of poise, together with its respect for the finer things of life. Doubtless Bruno Hauptmann was given, if anything, more than a fair chance to prove his innocence, and while he may have had accomplices, he was doubtless guilty of the heinous crime with which he was charged.

Whiting Williams' Address

MR. WHITING WILLIAMS, who spoke at the Old Timers Building, Friday evening, February 1, on "Russia's Hungry Workers, or What's in the Russian Worker's Mind?" held an attentive audience for one hour and thirty minutes, while he discussed not only the Russian worker's situation, but the conditions that surround industrial workers in Great Britain, Northern France, Germany, and the United States.

Mr. Williams was welcomed to Rock Springs by a moronic effusion prepared by the Rock Springs branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union, which, taking the form of a mimeographed, anonymous hand-bill, represented that Mr. Williams was a professional strike-breaker, the tool of the big bosses of the United States, a friend of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and consequently an enemy of The Union Pacific Coal Company's employees.

We have known Mr. Williams for some fifteen years, we know that he enjoys the confidence and good will of Union labor leaders, that his partisanship runs toward the interest of the employees, his

mission that of trying to bring about a better understanding between employer and employees to the end that the conditions of the workers may be made better, happier, and more profitable.

It is true that Mr. Williams worked for short periods as a strike-breaker, with the approval of and carrying in his pocket a letter from Samuel Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, whose ability, character, and vision as a labor leader, have never been surpassed. Mr. Williams worked with strike-breakers in order to get the facts, to be used in widely published magazine articles. It may seem superfluous to pay any attention to the vaporings of the half-dozen morons claiming to be friends of the Soviet Union, who are totally ignorant of the fact that millions have starved to death under the Soviet regime, while tens of thousands have been driven into the Siberian forests to work without compensation, or otherwise die, their sole offense being that of attempting to voice their opinions regarding Soviet rule.

As we stated from the platform when introducing Mr. Williams, the mass of the American people are perfectly willing to let the Soviet Union conduct its own affairs, but we do object to a few deluded incompetents, who enjoy the privilege of living in the United States, trying to tell America that the Soviet form of government should be substituted for the Constitutional government which has brought this country of ours up from a collection of meagerly populated colonies to the position it now occupies, the best country in the world to live in.

Perhaps our Rock Springs "friends of the Soviet Union" do not know that the steamship fare to Russia is really quite cheap.

Taxation and the Government Payroll

WHEN President Roosevelt was a candidate for the high office which he now occupies, he stressed the importance of reducing governmental expenses and the elimination of surplus governmental bureaus. On July 31, 1933, the number of civil employes reporting to departments in Washington was 554,891, thereafter the number increased steadily, reaching 591,675 in December, 1933, and 671,935 in November, 1934, the payroll for the month of November, 1934, \$100,715,284.

As evidence of the fact that the expense of meeting these enormous payrolls is now being levied against industry, mention might be made of the fact that The Union Pacific Coal Company paid in 1934 for Federal taxes levied on its Wyoming properties, \$302,989.71, or 12.61 cents per ton for each ton of coal mined. Superimposed on this tax bill

was the combination of state, county and city levies, equal to 5.58 cents per ton, making our total Wyoming tax bill 18.19 cents per ton.

With the proposed sales taxes, taxes to take care of the unemployed, pensions, and a multitude of other inventions, it is reasonable to suppose that it will not be long before there is but limited solvent property in the state upon which taxes may be levied; then we will all be in about the same fix as the PWA workers are when they stand around bonfires in the morning, waiting for the job to start.

Our Community Councils

ELSEWHERE in this issue of The Employes' Magazine will be found detailed statements of receipts and expenditures of the several Community Councils for the years 1933 and 1934, compared. The consolidated analysis of the statements shows the total of expenditures for the various general purposes for the two yearly periods as follows:

	1933	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
For entertainment purposes..	\$ 852.30	28.0
Christmas entertainment,		
gifts, etc.	621.48	20.4
Community welfare projects.	553.65	18.2
Equipment, supplies and		
upkeep of clubhouses....	475.03	15.6
Welfare and relief.....	402.79	13.2
Boy and Girl Scouts.....	99.27	3.3
Miscellaneous	40.78	1.3
Total.....	\$3,045.30	100.0

	1934	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
For entertainment purposes..	\$ 794.15	30.8
Christmas entertainment,		
gifts, etc.	659.08	25.6
Community welfare projects..	106.65	4.1
Equipment, supplies and		
upkeep of clubhouses....	485.80	18.9
Welfare and relief.....	219.54	8.5
Boy and Girl Scouts.....	270.55	10.5
Miscellaneous	41.53	1.6
Total.....	\$2,577.30	100.0

It will be observed that the total expenditures for the year 1934 were \$468.00 below 1933. Last year, we suggested somewhat more liberal treatment of the Boy and Girl Scouts, which was accomplished. The total balance on hand for the combined councils on December 31, 1934, was \$1,720.54, or \$333.90 more than was carried over the year before.

It is not unreasonable to assume that a nominal balance carried over would more nearly fit the aims of the various Community Councils, it not wise in any case to start building up a reserve fund.

We note that the Rock Springs Council had an item of expenditure for prize fight expense of \$524.30, receipts \$552.85, profit \$28.55. Inasmuch as prize fighters, as a general rule, are a non-resident element, we are inclined to think that while the Rock Springs boys may have got some fun out of the alleged prize fights, the real advantage lies with the pugs who came in from the outside, taking good Rock Springs money with them. In substance, we have the thought that local talent should be patronized rather than outside prize fighters who make very little contribution to the welfare of society.

The Passing of David G. Thomas

ELSEWHERE in this issue of The Employes' Magazine will be found word of the passing of the Old Timers' friend, Mr. David G. Thomas.

To many of the friends of Mr. Thomas, he was "Judge Thomas", to others "Dave", and to the old Chinese employes, a remnant of whom are living in retirement in China, he was "Davy Tom".

To talk to Mr. Thomas, however he was addressed, was always an inspiration, and to our younger men and the few of us who came to the property in later years, his reminiscences of the rough and tumble days of the last part of the nineteenth century, were not only interesting but thrilling.

As the years pass, the men and women who adventured into and pioneered the West, likewise pass on, and though such is inevitable, each new death brings another period of sorrowing. The State of Wyoming lost a valiant soul, and the Old Timers a warm friend, when death came to David Griffith Thomas.

Our American Railroads

THE vice president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad recently said:

"Our railroad system represents one-tenth of the national productive capital or wealth. It is equal to the value of all the farm lands; two-thirds of all the minerals, oil and gas; twice the value of all of the privately owned timber lands; and is just about equal to the value of all the machinery and equipment of America's factories."

Engaged as we are in the mining industry, we are again delighted to know that minerals, including oil and gas, represent a greater capital investment than do the railroads. Nevertheless, without

the railroads as consumers of practically every form of mineral produced, as well as large quantities of timber, the mining industry would not be quite so important as it is. As we in Southern Wyoming, engaged in the mining of coal, are very largely dependent upon a large railroad for support, the magnitude of the industry as a whole as set forth below, will doubtless prove of interest:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933

Total miles, all tracks.....	425,664
Number of locomotives.....	54,228
Number freight cars (excluding caboose)	2,072,632
Number passenger-train cars.....	47,677
Railway capital, funded	
debt	\$12,629,828
Stock	10,027,092
	\$22,656,920
 Total railway investment.....	\$25,901,962
Proportion stock paying dividend, per cent	31.11
Average dividend rate all stock, per cent	1.58
Total operating revenues, year 1923	\$6,289,580
Total operating revenues, year 1933	\$3,095,404
Average number of employes, year 1923	1,857,674
Average number of employes, year 1933	971,196
Total payrolls, year 1933.....	\$1,403,881,864
Total tax accruals.....	\$ 249,539,965

A brilliant editorial writer recently said:

"The railways are between hell and high water. They are between business men and their spokesmen who favor continuance of the ruinous Old Deal in transportation, and labor leaders who advocate an even more ruinous policy of making an increase in operating expenses which would throw every railway in the country into irretrievable bankruptcy. It is high time that those who speak optimistically about the railroad future, and ostensibly oppose government ownership, should begin to say and do something, the effects of which would tend to justify their expressed optimism. The railways of the United States are confronted at this moment with the most acute crisis in their entire history. Those who talk otherwise are either stone-blind or whistling in the dark. They are either grossly ignorant or refuse to face realities and say or do something about them."

There are certain further facts relating to the American railways that should be of interest. The gross earnings for the first half of 1934, likewise operating expenses, were larger than in the first half of 1933, but due to advances in prices, operating expenses increased faster than net operating income, with the result that in the second half of

1934, the results were worse than obtained in the second half of 1933. During 1934, 75 railways abandoned 183 different pieces of track in 35 different states, the total main line mileage reducing from 254,251 in 1916 to 244,000 in 1934. In the first eleven months of 1934, the railroads earned 423 million dollars, or \$12,700,000 less than in the corresponding months of 1933 and \$780,000,000 less than in 1929. In 1934, one-third of the railroads failed to earn their fixed charges, many are now bankrupt, including some that have passed into trusteeship, and others that have been saved from trusteeship only by government loans. The average hourly wage paid is now 150 per cent higher than before the War, and the prices of materials and supplies have gone up tremendously.

The present year carries some rather extraordinary problems for railway management. On January 12, 1935, Federal Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman addressed, by invitation, twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Mr. Eastman setting forth clearly and lucidly the whole railroad situation, concluding with the following statement:

"Let me thank you again for inviting me here. As I promised when I began, I have tried to give you the truth as I see it. Nobody is the special guardian of the truth, and I may be wrong, but at all events I have given you what is in my mind. The railroads are in hard straits. They need your help, and it will help you to help them. You are partners in the industry and you cannot prosper unless it prospers. But if owners and managements and labor and the Government can pull together, I firmly believe that very good opportunities lie ahead for all concerned."

Mr. Eastman's plea met with a demand for a six-hour day, a full crew bill, train limit bill, and an amendment to the Federal employees liability act, an amendment to the hours of service law, and the signal inspection law. The legislative changes which the labor organizations have suggested, would, if adopted, add \$400,000,000 annually to railway operating expenses.

We who are engaged in the mining of coal for railway fuel must realize that unless the railroads can earn, which in turn can only be achieved by the movement of freight and passengers, the coal industry, our employment, and the towns in which coal mine labor is located, must either materially shrink or totally perish. Every word of admonition seems, however, to fall on deaf ears, all America intoxicated with the theory of getting and spending, regardless of where it comes from. We confess with a definite measure of sorrow that our Government is furnishing the major example of reckless spending extravagance.

How to Be Happy Though Married

WYOMING having enacted a sixty-day divorce law, now expects to head off eastern divorce seekers, turning them up toward the Jackson Hole area. There the sorrowing seekers of release from their matrimonial gyes, can mingle with nature at its best, including horseback riding, boating; fishing, gazing at the majestic Tetons—and the stars.

We confess a trifle of sorrow that Wyoming stooped to further weaken the sanctity of the marriage relation, in order that a few dollars might be gathered. Too many people are now making a mess of marriages entered into hastily and without any apparent understanding of the obligations and responsibilities that attach thereto.

A few weeks ago the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina were married in Westminster Abbey, and after the close of the ceremony the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury spoke to the young couple, saying in part:

"We all wish you happiness, but our wishes cannot give it. Nor can it come from outward circumstances. It can only come from yourselves, from the spirit that is within you."

"You cannot choose what changes and chances are to befall you in the coming years. But you can choose the spirit with which you will meet them. Let it be the spirit of the noble vows in which you have just plighted your troth each to the other."

"If you will take these vows not as a form but as a bond of honor which you will keep with unswerving loyalty, then whatsoever may come you will have that inward happiness which no pleasures of themselves can give and no sorrows can take away."

"Then the home life which awaits you will be both an abiding security to yourselves and a welcome example to others."

"Today your separate lives—with their own memories and hopes, temptations and trials—are merged in one. Will you bring into this new life, each for the sake of the other, the best that you can be?"

"Let your deepest bond of union be in that inward region of the soul, where conscience and true ideals dwell."

Marriage has lifted womanhood up out of brutality and the race out of savagery. Are we headed backward?

Washington and Lincoln

As is our custom, the February issue of The Employees' Magazine carried stories of our two greatest Americans, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

A few days ago, we clipped the poem which

follows, from the Chicago Daily Tribune. It is, we think, worth reading and remembering.

Return

By THOMAS CURTIS CLARK

I came to England, rapt with hopes and dreams,
And I have found what there I thought to find—
Contentment, in the midst of haunting fears;
Assurance, not to subtle perils blind.

I found the marks of sacrificial years,

But, as her storied streams
Still onward flow, so England goes her way.
Toward high tomorrows, confident and strong—
Up stubborn heights, by winding paths, how long!
The English soul is triumphing today.

And now old England vanishes from sight.

Across the deep I seek another shore:
A land where once the souls of pioneers
Grew strong by strife, and loved their lands the
more

For all their burdens and their thronging fears.

Still burns fair freedom's light,
But is our country safe? Do we still hold
Aloft the dreams our fathers brought with them
Across the sea? Will future years condemn
The land that bartered God and good for gold?

So ran my thought. But see, sky-vaulting spires
Are now revealed. The mists give way at last.
The Land of Hope reflects the morning gleams.
Our hearts beat high. Let us forget the past—
America is still a land of dreams!

Still freedom lights her fires
Where Washington fought tyranny, alone;
Where Lincoln gave his life that ours might be
A realm from lords and slaves forever free . . .
Our fears were vain, America, our own!

BRUSHING IT IN

"How did you like those Chinese back scratchers I sent you?"

"Is that what they are? My wife has been making me eat salad with them."

WELL SELECTED

Customer: "Why do you have an apple as your trademark? You're a tailor."

Tailor: "Well, if it hadn't been for an apple, where would the clothing business be?"

ONE-WAY SERVICE

A young man with a pretty, flirtatious fiancee, wrote to a supposed rival:

"I've been told that you have been kissing my girl. Come to my office at eleven o'clock Saturday. I want to have this matter out."

The rival answered: "I've received a copy of your circular and will be present at the meeting."

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Beds in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming

PART IV

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 12 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY
(Continued)

SWEETWATER CAMP—(Now QUEALY)

THE Sweetwater camp is the southern-most camp in the Rock Springs district. At present only the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company is operating in this camp in their No. 2 Mine on No. 3 Seam. Gunn-Quealy No. 1 Mine—No. 3 Seam, approximately one mile south, was worked out and abandoned.

The Central Coal and Coke Company worked mines 1, 3, 4 and 5 in bed No. 7 and all these mines were combined in the fall of 1907 and are considered as part of the Central Coal and Coke Company's mine No. 1, which is now abandoned. The camp is reached by a spur built up Sweetwater Valley from Blairstown, on the Union Pacific main line.

CENTRAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY'S NO. 1 MINE.—Mine No. 1 of this company was opened by Mark Hopkins in 1888 at Hopkinsville. Shortly after the mine was opened it was sold to the Sweetwater Coal Mining Company and the name of the village was changed from Hopkinsville to Sweetwater, but is now known as Quealy.

The coal in this mine is from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches thick, with neither bone nor parting. A stratum of impure clay only a few inches thick immediately underlies the coal, and below this there is a firm, massive gray sandstone. Above the coal there is 10 feet of clay shale overlain by a reddish sandstone that is very persistent. The dip in the mine averages 7 to 8 degrees N 85°W. A system of joints or slips commonly present in the Rock Springs coal is very prominent in this mine. In many places they part the coal from roof to floor every few feet. They are without doubt closely related genetically with the movements that produced the faults in the coal-bearing rocks. These slips run 5° to 20° south of the dip and are generally inclined toward the south. The faces present every peculiarity of faults, and along many of them there is an actual displacement of 1 to 4 inches. The fissures showing such displacement usually pass into the roof of the bed, but, where no displacement is observed, this is not the case.

The Central Coal and Coke Company's mines

Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, although opened separately and spoken of as separate mines, constitute in fact one large mine, resembling in this regard The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. All the mines are on bed No. 7 and the necessity of opening separate mines or changing the method of mining is due to the displacements caused by the numerous faults in this locality. As soon as mine No. 1 encountered the big fault on the north, the entire workings had to be readjusted. Nearly all of the available coal in Nos. 1, 3, and 4 had been taken out by 1907. What remained of these mines and the new workings called "No. 5" were worked out as parts of Central Coal and Coke Company's No. 1 Mine.

BLAIRTOWN CAMP

The Blairstown camp lies about a mile south of Rock Springs, and has been the scene of coal mining for many years. The date of opening of this camp is usually given as 1869, although a few prospects were opened before that year. The Rock Springs Coal Company's mine, No. 1, or the old Blair Mine, was the first to begin operation and started in 1869. P. J. Quealy reopened this mine on bed No. 1, just north of the fault passing through the northern part of sections 1 and 2. He also opened a small mine on the same bed south of the fault. These two mines lie south of The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines Nos. 1, 2 and 4 on the same bed, described under Rock Springs Camp. In May 1907, another mine was opened on bed No. 3, a short distance west of the Rock Springs Coal Company's mine No. 1.

ROCK SPRINGS COAL COMPANY'S MINE NO. 1.—This mine is said to have been opened in 1869. Archibald Blair owned the property and opened the prospect as well as the mine. Work continued for a time and then the mine was shut down. Later the old Blair Mine was leased to P. J. Quealy, who worked it for some time. Part of this mine, as well as the E 1/2 Section 2, became the property of the Rock Springs Coal Company, which reopened the mine in 1887 and produced 47,300 tons of coal in 1888. It was abandoned in 1903. The old Blair Mine was opened on bed No. 1 just north of the fault above described. The original opening, known as the "Quealy Mine or Prospect", was opened on the same bed a few feet south of the fault by P. J. Quealy while operating the leased Blair Mine. Both mines were worked by the Rock Springs Coal Company. The coal from the Quealy Mine was run down an incline and loaded into cars at the Blair Mine. When operations at the Blair Mine were suspended, the Quealy Mine was also shut down.

In 1902 Matthew Muir reopened the Quealy Mine by driving a new entry near the base of Quealy's workings, so as to save haulage. The new entry is a few rods west of the Quealy opening. The mine lies between two faults, one at the north, the other on the south, the distance between them being about 750 feet. The coal has been mined 1,200 feet down the dip. This property is at present owned by the Central Coal and Coke Company. The coal was hauled to the mouth of the mine by horse, transported by wagon or truck to Rock Springs, and sold locally or shipped with the Central Coal and Coke Company's coal. Practically all the coal taken out of this mine was used in Rock Springs for domestic purposes. Another opening, known as the "Young Mine", was made in 1883 on the same bed, a short distance to the north, by George Young. The mine was worked for a short time by the Excelsior Coal Company and then abandoned, because the coal was dirty and pinched out. The coal in the Blair Mine is about 11 feet thick, and in all the upper workings of the mine is perfectly clean. Bands of shale are encountered in the southwest workings. They occur, however, near the base of the coal, and 7 feet of clean coal lies above them. Union Pacific Mine No. 2, now abandoned, also showed bony coal on this bed in the western and southwestern portions of its workings. It seems probable that there is here an area or zone containing bands of shale in this part of the bed, and that both of these mines encounter it.

WYOMING COAL AND COKE COMPANY'S MINE.—In April 1907, the Wyoming Coal and Coke Company opened a mine on bed No. 3 north of the fault described above as passing south of the old Blair Mine. The south entries were worked only to the fault. Matthew Muir had previously opened a small mine on this bed a few rods south of the Wyoming opening and a few rods north of the fault contact. He leased the mine from Mr. Blair and worked it for a few years, until he encountered water. The new slope opened by the Wyoming Coal Company was driven down the dip of the coal bed, here about 12 degrees. In September 1909, the slope was down 1,600 feet. About 730 feet down, a fault was encountered which brings bed No. 1 up on the west into alignment with bed No. 3 east of the fault. Before striking bed No. 1 the slope passed through 90 feet of rock. Bed No. 3 was 4 feet 8 inches thick; bed No. 1 on the other side of the fault was 11 feet thick, mostly clean coal, with a few shale partings in the upper portion. In 1909 the company sunk a double compartment shaft about 300 feet southeast of the mouth of No. 3 slope. The shaft was sunk 139 feet to a point where it struck bed No. 1. From the base of this shaft an entry was driven to the end of the old slope in Rock Springs Coal Company's Mine No. 1, commonly known as the Blair Mine. The Wyoming Coal Company purchased the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2 from Mr. Blair and completed the workings of the old Blair Mine. A drill hole was sunk

at the base of the shaft through bed No. 7, which was found to be 7 feet 6 inches thick. This company later sunk the shaft to the No. 7 bed and worked out this coal.

NO. 6 CAMP

No. 6 is the only camp on the west side of the Rock Springs dome where a mine has been opened on a coal bed in the Almond coal group. This camp was opened in 1882 by The Union Pacific Coal Company. The mine was known as The Union Pacific Coal Company's No. 6 and is often referred to as old No. 6 mine. The following section shows the condition of the coal bed:

Section of coal bed at old No. 6 mine		
	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, soft yellow		
Shale	1	6
Coal	1	2
Bone		6
Coal	2	1
Shale	1	6
Coal	1	6
Coal, bony		5
Coal	1	11
Shale		6
Sandstone, soft yellow		
Total coal bed	9	1

Overlying the coal is about 18 inches of moderately soft chocolate-colored gypsiferous shale containing numerous fossils, apparently of the same species as those found at other points along the outcrop of the Almond coal group.

The mine was operated until 1886 and then abandoned, because the quality of the coal was such that it could not compete with the Rock Springs coal. A short prospect was opened on a 12-foot bed of coal, west of and a little higher than bed No. 6, but no extensive work was done on it.

INTERSTATE CAMP

The Interstate Camp lies about 1½ miles north of No. 6 and is the only camp on the west side of the Rock Springs dome in this district where a mine has been opened in a coal bed belonging to the Black Rock coal group. This mine was opened in April 1889, at the south center of Section 10, T19N, R105W. Work was continued for a year and abandoned in 1890, on account of the poor quality of the coal, which could not be shipped without slacking. The small amount of coal that was mined was hauled to market in wagons or to the spur of the Union Pacific Railroad near old No. 6 mine. The coal is of about the same grade as that in No. 6 mine, and would have no better market. This mine was reopened in 1933 and quickly abandoned account of the poor quality of the coal.

(Article No. 12 concluded in next issue.)

NOT IMPROBABLE

Our girl saw a picture of the Leaning Tower of Pisa the other day. "Well, the fellow was drunk who built *that* silo," she said.

Casper Oil Geologists Address the Wyoming Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

WITH guests, Mr. John Bartram and Mr. C. J. Hares, geologists from the Wyoming Casper oil fields, the Wyoming Section of the A. I. M. E., with Chairman W. T. Nightingale presiding, gathered for dinner January 25th at Howard's Cafe, Rock Springs, Wyoming, twenty-two members and guests being in attendance.

Mr. John Bartram, geologist of the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, of Casper, Wyoming, was the principal speaker of the evening, addressing the meeting on "Economics of Oil in Wyoming and Adjacent States." Mr. Bartram showed the location of the oil fields in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Montana, stated that oil production in round numbers in Wyoming was 385 million barrels, of which 258 million barrels came from the Salt Creek Field; Colorado, 29 million barrels; and Montana, 44½ million barrels. The estimated oil reserves in the ground was given as Wyoming 185 million barrels, Colorado about 20 million barrels and Montana 44 million barrels.

Wyoming, according to Mr. Bartram, is automatic in its oil production regulation. It only produces what the pipe lines carry, and the carrying capacity of the pipe lines is regulated by what the refineries buy; thus the figures are set at what purchasers will buy. The Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and Utah refineries were located and discussed, together with their sources of crude oil supply.

An explanation was presented by Mr. Bartram of the divisional horizon in Wyoming and adjacent states, including the many different formations scattered through a wide range of geologic time, producing oil and gas, with the producing fields named in connection. Commercial oil and gas fields have been developed in the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and supposedly Permian age, the so-called black oil horizons of Wyoming. Lighter oils are produced higher in the geologic column, in the Jurassic, Lower Cretaceous, Upper Cretaceous, and Eocene formations. The Frontier formation in the Upper Cretaceous is the largest producer of oil, and is also very important for coal, as it includes the principal oil horizons of the Salt Creek field and the Kemmerer coal beds.

Mr. Bartram presented lantern slides of the Rocky Mountain structure, Wyoming oil field sections and structures and examples of the different kinds of faults and folding.

Mr. C. J. Hares, Geologist for the Ohio Oil Company, of Casper, Wyoming, discussed the changes that have taken place in the oil industry during the last twenty-five years in the Rocky Mountain region. Oil is now transported by pipe lines; slow-moving teams have been abandoned for

trucks; roads are improved and oiled, facilitating the rapid development of new fields. Deeper wells are being drilled, by improved methods and equipment, according to Mr. Hares. Thus oil is obtained from structures that could not be considered previously. The old method of oil claim location has been changed by the leasing laws.

Mr. George B. Pryde, in behalf of the coal men, thanked the oil men for the splendid program, also mentioned the effort that is being made by the American Mining Congress to get additional appropriations to rehabilitate the U. S. Bureau of Mines, recommending that the members read "The Unseen Empire," published by the American Mining Congress Committee, showing that minerals form the source of half the nation's wealth. Mr. Pryde also disclosed proposed Wyoming legislation of interest to the oil and coal industry.

In concluding the program, a U. S. Bureau of Mines three-reel moving picture, entitled, "The Development of the Oil Industry in the United States," was shown.

J. L. LIBBY, *Secretary.*

Wooden Foundation Piles

MANY of the world's buildings are supported on pile foundations, even whole cities have rested upon this form of support. In the United States, wooden piles, cut from yellow pine in the South and from Oregon and Douglas fir in the Pacific Coast states, up to ninety feet in length, are most commonly used. In recent years, the concrete pile has largely superseded the wooden pile.

From a very capable article by Mr. A. M. Bouillon, published in "The Military Engineer," January and February, 1935 issue, we abstract the following most interesting story of the use of wooden piles:

"The use of wooden piles for foundations dates far back into history. It is well known that timber buried in constantly moist or wet ground or in soft or saline waters free from land or marine borers will have a very long life. Timber found buried in the moist soil of old Roman ruins and in wooden Roman vessels raised from the bottoms of rivers and lakes was still in fair condition after 2,000 years.

"Elm piles used in the foundations of the old London bridge across the River Thames showed no appreciable deterioration when removed after constant immersion for more than 600 years. This famous bridge, with its quaint superstructures of closely joined houses and a chapel, was begun in 1176, and took 83 years to build. It was 924 feet long and included twenty spans supported on comparatively massive piers, which so reduced the channel area as to increase greatly the flow velocity of the

tidal waters. This eventually led to the scouring, undermining, and gradual collapse of the piers. The first serious settlement occurred about 100 years after completion of the bridge, but various temporary and spasmodic repairs extended its partial use for another 500 years. It was finally dismantled and replaced by the present structure, built between 1825 and 1831, at a point about 180 feet upstream from the old bridge.

"The small number of piles used in the foundations of early structures indicates that greater faith was placed in the bearing value of wooden piles, in those days of primitive driving methods by horse or man power, than we now repose upon similar types driven with modern equipment. The only piles used in the foundations of the old London bridge were driven in one row close to the outer edge of the piers.

"Even as late as 1760, when the Blackfriars bridge was begun not far away, the wooden piles used for its supporting caissons were spaced 9 feet apart, the total number used being forty-five at each pier, still betraying great economy of piles but improved judgment in their distribution. It is evident that very little advance had been made in the method of driving piles but much progress in construction speed had been achieved, as it took but 11 years to build the Blackfriars bridge, against 83 years for the old London bridge, completed 5 centuries earlier. As will have been noted, the rebuilding of the latter, begun in 1825, minus the houses and chapel, had taken only 6 years, or about half the time required 65 years before to build the Blackfriars bridge, which also failed, because of scour and undermining of its foundations.

"One of the most extensive and consistent examples of the use of wooden piles in the history of the world dates from the founding of the city of Amsterdam, Holland, on the site of an old village, early in the Thirteenth century. The site was originally a salt marsh largely below sea level. By 1850, there were 28,000 buildings, including dwellings for a population of about 225,000 people, all supported upon wooden piles, with a reclaimed area of 900 acres. No doubt the foundation requirements for buildings, quays, and canal bridges must, up to that time, have required several million piles. But 75 years later, according to the census for 1925, the population had risen to 718,000 and the city's area, enlarged by beautiful parks and a modernized canal system, then covered about 12,000 acres, all of which was reclaimed land. In this additional area are many thousands of other structures such as warehouses, business buildings, dwellings, factories, docks, and bridges, all supported upon piles.

"The great majority of these piles are of timber, 50 to 60 feet long, and penetrate through about 40 feet of soft sandy silted materials, including that filled in, before reaching into a deep bed of firm clay. Except in construction of fairly recent date, the usual practice was to cut the piles for each separate building to a uniform elevation below the ground, and then to cover them with a timber mat upon which masonry structures were erected.

"As might be expected to happen in the course of time, many foundations, particularly those of the earlier period, which had not been built to support the heavy loads that were imposed later, suffered from serious uneven settlement through the subsidence of groups of piles into the clay bed. This resulted in occasional damage, including the collapse of several buildings, notably, in 1822, of a number of warehouses heavily loaded with grain. To give some faint idea of the number of piles that were required, it may be mentioned that the foundations for the royal palace, completed in 1648, covering an area 282 by 235 feet, required 13,660 wooden piles. This building was 116 feet high, with a further rise of 41 feet for a tower."

Hydro-Electric Power As a Steam Maker

M. HOWARD N. EAVENSON, Consulting Engineer, and President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, recently prepared a paper describing a further method of displacing coal with hydro-electric power, this method having gained extensive headway in Canada, with one installation in North Carolina, it more than probable that further installations will occur in the southeastern states if the TVA power plants, promoted by the Federal Government, are completed.

In installing hydro-electric systems, Mr. Eavenson states, it is customary to install generating capacity slightly in excess of that required for the minimum flow of the stream, this required to provide spare capacity in case of break-downs or to meet unusual peak loads. The normal demand made on a hydro-electric plant is referred to as the primary peak demand, and thereafter during certain seasons of the year, and when the normal load is light, a very heavy secondary supply of power is available, as for example, on January 1, 1933, the Canadian water power development was 7,045,260 horsepower. The total amount of primary power available for approximately 95 per cent of the time is 20,347,000 horsepower, and the additional amount of secondary power available for 60 per cent of the time is 13,270,000 horsepower. Mr. Eavenson further states:

"The electric steam boiler is well adapted

to the utilization of secondary power, due to the low cost of installation and maintenance, high power factor of load, and the ease with which steam production can be shifted between fuel fired and electric boilers. Such a load is a desirable one for a system because of its unity power factor, making generating and transmitting conditions better than for a load with a power factor less than unity, and it is a stable load and during heavy disturbances on the system it tends to minimize their severity. Several parts of Canada, and particularly the eastern section, are well adapted to these electric boiler installations on account of the paper mills, chemical plants and other uses of process steam in large quantities existing there. Some of these mills are close to power plants and large blocks of secondary power can be delivered to them at low transmission costs.

"The two fundamental types of electric boilers in use which meet the requirements for small and large capacity units and low and high voltages are—

THE IMMERSION TYPE. This uses a metal resister immersed in water and can use either direct or alternating current. It is used for units up to several hundred kilowatts and voltages up to 500 volts. Its high cost per KW capacity and other disadvantages make it unsuitable in large units.

THE ELECTRODE TYPE. Within the last ten years the design of this type has been developed and improved to meet demands for very large amounts of steam and direct use of high voltages. The water itself is the resister and only alternating current is used because of the electrolytic action of direct current. The boiler consists of a steel shell containing the water with one or more electrodes submerged in it. On account of the universal use of three phase power the boiler must be equipped with three electrodes, either arranged together in one shell or with each electrode in a separate shell. This latter arrangement has made it possible to build boilers using as high as 22,000 volts and with capacities in one unit up to 50,000 KW. The cost of these units is much less per KW capacity than any other type; maximum safety and reliability are obtained; a wide range of power and voltage can be used and the steam production can be controlled either manually or automatically. Over a wide range of loads, with good quality feed water, these boilers are capable of operating at an efficiency of 95%, but may vary between 90% to 98%. Under very light loads the efficiencies will be considerably lower.

"The cost of installing electric boilers, complete with steam, water piping and electrical connections, but not including transformers and high voltage connections, is approximately:

5,000 KW—2,200 V—single tank—\$3.00 per KW capacity.
10,000 KW—2,200 V—single tank—\$2.00 per KW capacity.
35,000 KW—6,600 V—triple tank—\$1.30 per KW capacity.

"These costs may be higher if standard voltages are not used or if the feed water is of high conductivity. The use of transformers from the line to the boiler voltages with high voltage connections may add from \$5 per KW for the smaller size installations ranging to \$1.50 per KW for the larger ones.

"With load factors of 70% or better it has been found that the fixed charges with operation and maintenance costs on an electric boiler installation will amount to approximately 10% of the value of the energy input. The hand operation of one or two electric boilers, requiring one man per shift, results in considerable saving over the boiler room crew for fuel fired boilers. No especial skill is required and men familiar with boiler room routine can readily perform the work."

Based on the average heat value of the coal used in Canadian steam plants, Mr. Eavanson estimates that electric boiler installation has displaced an annual consumption approximating 1,250,000 tons of bituminous coal. If the St. Lawrence waterway is developed, he suggests that a sufficient secondary power will be available to displace an additional 1,300,000 tons of bituminous coal annually, and that if the entire Canadian and New York areas tributary to the present and proposed St. Lawrence water power plants are fully developed, they may result in a displacement of as much as 5,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually.

A visitor in Scotland recently saw this notice thumbtacked to the bulletin board in a church vestibule: "Will those who put buttons in the collection plate please put in their own buttons, and not buttons from the pew cushions."

"BEWARE OF VIDDERS"

"Just as Walter and his bride started up the aisle every light in the church went out."

"What did they do?"

"Kept on going. The bride was a widow and knew her way."

UP TO HIM

Did you hear about the fellow who failed in his exams at college? He telegraphed his sister and told her, "I failed in all seven exams. Prepare father."

She wired back and said, "Father prepared. Prepare yourself."

Community Council Activities During the Year 1934

AS in the past, the work of the various Community Councils has gone forward during the year, and the officers of the several Councils can look back over a year of splendid accomplishments in spite of many difficulties encountered.

A list of the officers as well as a statement of the financial standing of each Council is shown below:

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
RELIANCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934**

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand, January 1, 1934	\$ 122.71
The Union Pacific Coal Co. vouchers	240.00
Dances	91.75
Card Parties	25.80
Rent for Hall	20.00
Total	\$ 500.26

EXPENDITURES

Dances (music and lunches)	\$ 73.61
Card Parties and Free Community Parties	47.08
Flowers—Mother's Day	12.50
New card tables	12.00
L. D. S. Primary Hospital	5.00
Advertising	3.30
Girl Scouts	33.15
Boy Scouts	54.65
Cubs	10.00
Widows, Families, etc.	69.00
Sunday Schools	10.00
Bungalow Club Hall Lease	1.00
Christmas Treats	60.64
Picture Show	10.88
Stationery, Stamps and Tax on Checks	2.64
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1934	94.81
Total	\$ 500.26

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1935:

President	Mrs. William Johnson
Vice President	William R. Gibbs
Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Mary Fearn

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934**

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1934	\$ 369.53
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Boy Scouts	34.61
Interest on Certificate	8.32
Fight Receipts	552.85

First Aid Banquet	84.00
Rental of Hall	35.00
Rental of Ball Park	35.00
Local Unions, No. 4, \$10; No. 8, \$25	35.00
Miscellaneous	1.20
Total	\$ 1,455.51

EXPENDITURES

Charity	\$ 25.42
Equipment	20.47
Boy Scouts	57.25
Girl Scouts	36.00
First Aid Banquet	31.37
Fight Expense	524.30
Entertainment	3.50
Salary, Bernice Keating	9.50
Amusement Tax	48.04
Christmas Celebration	170.50
Advertising	35.53
Miscellaneous	.52
Balance	493.11
Total	\$ 1,455.51

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1935:	
President	M. F. Roberts
Vice President	Myrtle Croft
Secretary	Miss Mary Drebick
Treasurer	Miss Anna Corneliusen

Representatives of the following affiliated groups were named at this session also:

U. M. W. A., No. 4 Local	Wm. McMillan
U. M. W. A., No. 8 Local	Myrtle Croft
General Office	T. J. O'Farrell
Store	Miss Margaret Wilde
Lowell School	Miss Mary Drebick
Girl Scouts	Miss Anna Corneliusen
Boy Scouts	Morgan Roberts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

**SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934**

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, January 1, 1934	\$ 151.57
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Use of Club House Dishes	50.00
Book Fines	.90
Total	\$ 442.47

EXPENDITURES

Cleaning Club House	\$ 120.00
Speaker on Lecture Course	12.04
Boy Scout Registration Fees	13.50

Donation, Girl Scouts.....	25.00	From The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Tuning Pianos, Community Church, Club House	10.00	Organizations and Business Houses	171.75
Music for Chorus.....	5.74	Community Council Savings Account.....	144.76
Cups and Spoons, Club House.....	7.10	Rental Account	86.50
Miscellaneous Expense	5.18		
Cash on Hand, December 31, 1934.....	243.91	Total.....	\$ 871.86
Total.....	\$ 442.47		

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1935:

President..... L. E. Harris
Vice President..... Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer..... James H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand, January 1, 1934.....	\$ 576.00
From The Union Pacific Coal Company..	240.00
Receipts from picture show, showing World Fair	9.30
From U. M. W. of A., Local No. 3830, Christmas Treat	165.50
From Monthly Men, Christmas Donation	15.00
Card Parties	7.75
Interest on time deposit.....	14.19
Total.....	\$1,027.74

EXPENDITURES

Contribution to Girl Scouts	\$ 41.00
Donation to School Picnic	20.00
Donation to Wyoming Children's Home, Cheyenne, Wyoming	10.00
Donation for Relief Work	30.37
Purchase of Spoons for Community House	5.30
Card Party Expenses.....	12.41
Lease on Hall.....	2.00
Tuning Community Pianos	10.00
Donation for Christmas Treat for Chil- dren	244.93
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	.47
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1934.....	651.26
Total.....	\$1,027.74

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1935:

President H. T. Lunn
Vice President..... Dan Gardner
Secretary-Treasurer..... Mrs. T. J. Dodds

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand, January 1, 1934.....	\$ 168.85
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EXPENDITURES

Donations for Relief.....	\$ 84.75
Equipment and Upkeep of Building.....	320.93
Christmas Entertainment Expense.....	183.01
Supplies and Expense for Socials.....	38.80
Miscellaneous	6.92
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1934.....	92.69
Community Council Savings Account.....	144.76
Total.....	\$ 871.86

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1935:

President..... Mrs. Emma Withrow
Vice President..... Mr. C. F. Ainsworth
Secretary..... Mrs. Emily Campbell
Treasurer..... Mrs. Esther Finch

The Yellow Streak*

By SI TANHAUSER

Poet Laureate, Long Island Railroad

We thought we saw her coming,
 Gleaming gold against the dawn
 Of the Autumn tinted forest
 In the early light of dawn.
 But she passed us in a twinkling,
 She was gone and out of sight,
 The Yellow Streaking Streamline
 Like an arrow in its flight.

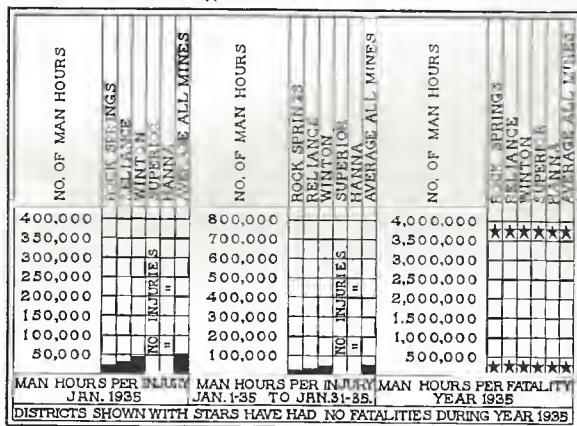
Shade of Stephenson and Darlington
 And Hawley's crawling pace,
 With Scotty in the discard
 Barely holding second place,
 The Speed King of the Future
 From the record takes her due,
 With a world astonished watching
 Where the Yellow Streak goes through.

We barely got a glimpse of her,
 We heard her clanging bell
 And siren that went echoing
 O'er woodland, mead and dell;
 The Song of Transportation
 Sounded clear along the rail
 As the Yellow Streak, victorious,
 Roared down the Iron Trail.

*Dedicated to the Union Pacific streamlined aluminum train No. 10001.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

January Accident Graph



JANUARY 1934, no lost-time injuries, January, 1935, five lost-time injuries. A conservative estimate of the amount of lost time these five injuries will cause to the injured workmen is 404 days, or one year and 39 days. This is indeed a very poor start to make at the beginning of a new year. Should accidents continue to occur at the various mines at the rate reported in January, they are bound (by the law of averages) not to be able to compete in the safety awards to be made for this year.

Again Rock Springs Mines are reporting the greatest number of injuries and unless all of the men earnestly and sincerely get down to the serious business of preventing accidents, they again will be eliminated from participation in the 1935 Safety Awards.

Only two districts (Superior and Hanna) worked the entire month without a lost-time injury.

The year is yet young, and there is still time for Rock Springs, Winton, and Reliance to redeem themselves. The pace of Superior and Hanna is not too stiff. Get in line and show them that you can do the same, remembering always that accidents "Don't Happen, They Are Caused."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

JANUARY, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	23,933	1	23,933
Rock Springs No. 8..	38,423	2	19,212
Rock Springs Outside	12,460	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	23,373	1	23,373
Reliance Outside ...	8,029	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	39,676	1	39,676
Winton Outside	8,211	0	No Injury

Superior "B"	19,803	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	17,290	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	20,041	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	11,095	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	26,061	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,636	0	No Injury

PERIOD—SAME.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

JANUARY, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs	74,816	3	24,939
Reliance	31,402	1	31,402
Winton	47,887	1	47,887
Superior	68,229	0	No Injury
Hanna	37,697	0	No Injury
<i>All Districts</i>	260,031	5	52,006
<i>All Districts, 1934</i> ...	228,136	0	No Injury

PERIOD—SAME.



**Watch your step
As I watch mine ~
You've only one life
I've got nine!**

1934 Safety Awards

THE OLD TIMERS' BUILDING was comfortably filled (with a crowd estimated at 1,300) on the evening of February 8th, the occasion being the award of the automobile and cash prizes to those successful in carrying along the Company's Safety program. All the outlying districts were well represented by employes and their wives, Hanna men no doubt being deterred from attending due to the distance and a snow storm prevailing upon that date. Rock Springs fairly outdid itself with the large number of employes present, the fact they were ineligible by reason of their accident record did not hinder them from turning out strongly. This showed a good spirit, indicating that the men have not lost interest.

A message from Mr. Pryde expressing regret at his inability to attend was read, whereupon Assistant General Manager Bayless, Chairman, informed the men it was not his intention to bore them with any lengthy remarks at this time, knowing how anxious they were to witness the completion of the awards, many of them having to ride a considerable distance to reach their homes, hence he called upon Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado, to speak a few words to the men.

Mr. Denny told of his years of service in the Eastern mining district where one had to leave his telephone number and his name with the door-keeper at the theatre, or at a card party, or wherever one happened to be, so frequent were fires.

explosions, and accidents, but, of late years this condition had greatly changed, much better progress having been attained throughout the country in the line of Safety work. It was always pleasurable to attend these yearly sessions, and it was gratifying to see so many employes with their Foremen and Superintendents. Glancing toward the automobile on the stage, he announced that statistics giving the deaths and accidents caused along our highways are appalling and urged upon the drivers of cars to use caution and be on the alert at all times to prevent the loss of life and property. He congratulated the employes upon the showing they had made during 1934, intimating that each man had truly made clear that he was his brother's keeper. In conclusion he stated that it was conceded that the laboring man was the recipient of more and greater privileges than he had ever been accorded, and it was up to the men to accept the added responsibilities.

Mr. McAuliffe, President of the Company, was introduced at this stage and related the history of his connection with the Union Pacific, his first year (1923) concluding with sixteen fatalities, this a source of much grief to him, and much time and money was spent looking to improving the situation. At the outset, it was felt that a different attitude toward the contributing factors causing these accidents, etc., with their oft-time resultant death, should be taken. In lieu of charging the dead man with

(Please turn to page 107)



First prize, Chevrolet sedan, and the winner, Oscar E. Lindroos, Powder Man, Mine No. 1, Reliance.



WINNERS OF CASH PRIZES

Left to right: James Hunter, Richard Arkle, Clyde Rock, Port J. Ward, John Ojala, all of Superior.

Other cash prize winners were absent when the picture was taken.

SUMMARY SHOWING THE VARIOUS PRIZE WINNERS

Award	Amount	District	Mine Number	Section Number	Ticket Number	Name
SURFACE AWARDS						
1	\$100	Hanna			15	J. S. Crawshaw
2	\$ 50	Superior			19	Charles Farnsworth
OUTSIDE SECTION FOREMEN						
1	\$ 60	Hanna			17	E. R. Henningsen
2	\$ 40	Superior			16	Port Ward
INSIDE SECTION FOREMEN						
1	\$150	Superior	"B"	2	4	R. Arkle
2	\$100	Superior	"C"	5	9	Clyde Rock
UNDERGROUND AWARDS						
1	Auto	Reliance	1	3	66	O. E. Lindroos
2	\$200	Superior	"E"	2	12	Melvin Dexter
3	\$100	Superior	"B"	1	16	Ernest Hekkanen
4	\$100	Superior	"C"	5	24	Joe Russ
5	\$100	Superior	"B"	2	16	James Hunter
6	\$100	Winton	1	4	147	T. Yamamoto
7	\$ 50	Superior	"C"	6	6	David Bertagnolli
8	\$ 50	Superior	"C"	3	20	Fred Skerbinc
9	\$ 50	Superior	"B"	2	25	John Ojala
10	\$ 50	Hanna	4	5	99	W. Williams

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE 1935 Safety Contest got away to a poor start. During the month of January, we had five serious injuries in five different sections, four different mines, and three different districts. Hanna and Superior were the two districts without injuries for the first month. It will be remembered that in January, 1934, we had no lost-time injuries, also that our Safety record during the first half of 1934 was very good. What are we going to do about 1935?

Make it a practice to read how the various accidents happen. It may help you to avoid a similar one. The Outside Sections made a good start—no lost-time injuries to date. Let us all take a little more pride in our work, and PRACTICE SAFETY, FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME.

Following are the standings. Help keep your Section in the "No Injury" column:

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine and Section</i>	UNDERGROUND SECTIONS		<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
		<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Lost Time</i>	
1. John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	7,482	0 No Injury
2. J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna 4,	Section 1	7,362	0 No Injury
3. Ernest Besso	Winton I,	Section 1	6,881	0 No Injury
4. Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	6,375	0 No Injury
5. Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	6,235	0 No Injury
6. Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	6,089	0 No Injury
7. Charles Grosso	Reliance 1,	Section 3	6,006	0 No Injury
8. L. T. Jones.....	Winton 1,	Section 11	5,649	0 No Injury
9. Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	4,935	0 No Injury
10. C. L. Wilson.....	Winton 1,	Section 4	4,543	0 No Injury
11. Ben Caine	Superior E,	Section 1	4,543	0 No Injury
12. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	4,507	0 No Injury
13. John Adams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 4	4,340	0 No Injury
14. Sam Gillilan	Superior E,	Section 2	4,284	0 No Injury
15. Thomas Whalen	Superior C,	Section 2	4,228	0 No Injury
16. Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1.	Section 9	4,221	0 No Injury
17. Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	4,214	0 No Injury
18. Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	4,130	0 No Injury
19. Grover Wiseman	Superior B,	Section 1	4,116	0 No Injury
20. Joe Goyen	Superior B,	Section 5	4,025	0 No Injury
21. Steve Welsh	Reliance 1.	Section 6	3,913	0 No Injury
22. Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	3,849	0 No Injury
23. Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	3,849	0 No Injury
24. Richard Arkle	Superior B,	Section 2	3,794	0 No Injury
25. Thomas Hall	Reliance 1,	Section 5	3,745	0 No Injury
26. W. H. Walsh	Superior B,	Section 3	3,654	0 No Injury
27. Austin Johnson	Superior C,	Section 3	3,633	0 No Injury
28. Frank Slaughter	Winton 1,	Section 5	3,577	0 No Injury
29. Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	3,570	0 No Injury
30. Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	3,066	0 No Injury
31. Ivan Butkovich	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	3,066	0 No Injury
32. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	3,066	0 No Injury
33. Paul Cox	Superior E,	Section 5	3,052	0 No Injury
34. Henry Bays	Superior E,	Section 6	2,926	0 No Injury
35. Thomas Robinson	Superior E,	Section 3	2,828	0 No Injury
36. Evan Reese	Reliance 1,	Section 2	2,828	0 No Injury
37. William Greek	Reliance 1,	Section I	2,737	0 No Injury
38. C. E. Williams.....	Winton 1,	Section 2	2,660	0 No Injury
39. Andrew Spence	Winton 1,	Section 7	2,548	0 No Injury
40. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 8	2,499	0 No Injury
41. Richard Haag	Superior E,	Section 4	2,408	0 No Injury
42. John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 3	2,289	0 No Injury
43. Adam Flockhart	Superior C,	Section 1	1,729	0 No Injury
44. Alfred Russold	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	1,533	0 No Injury
45. J. H. Wise.....	Winton 1,	Section 13	728	0 No Injury

46. James Whalen	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	11,156	1	11,156
47. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	7,580	1	7,580
48. Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 4	4,144	1	4,144
49. R. T. Wilson.....	Winton 1,	Section 10	4,081	1	4,081
50. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	3,927	1	3,927
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....			208,600	5	41,720
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934.....			179,216	0	No Injury

Section Foreman		OUTSIDE SECTIONS	Man Hours	Lost Time	Man Hours
		District	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. H. J. Harrington.....		Rock Springs	12,460	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....		Hanna	11,636	0	No Injury
3. Port Ward		Superior	11,095	0	No Injury
4. Richard Gibbs		Winton	8,211	0	No Injury
5. William Telck		Reliance	8,029	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....			51,431	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....			48,920	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....			260,031	5	52,006
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934.....			228,136	0	No Injury

1934 Safety Awards

(Continued from page 104)

carelessness, perhaps even foolishness, and blaming him for his own death, some of the responsibility should be attributed to the supervisory forces of the property and the latter should be always on the lookout to improve working places and conditions so the awful toll can be minimized. He coincided with the remarks of the previous speaker in calling attention to the frightful number of deaths caused along our highways by automobiles, over 30,000 last year, those in the mines approximating some 1,185, and believed it was high time drivers and owners of cars should exhibit more control and judgment in cutting down such accidents. He referred to the large placard printed on red cardboard on display upon the stage, copies of which had been posted in the mine offices, upon their bulletin boards outside of the portals, as well as in the meeting places of their locals, which figures he had recently compiled in person, enumerating the number of deaths, the dependents left, etc., and asked each employe to carefully look over and study this chart with a view to bettering our showing for 1935. It was a matter, he further stated, of extreme regret that Superior was unable to hold for another year the Joseph A. Holmes "Sentinels of Safety" trophy. Outlining the awards made in years that have passed, he believed sufficient headway had not been made, declaring that, in his opinion, the medicine had not been strong enough, but since 1931, when the present system of awards was established, the mines have shown greater progress. It has been developed that the properties can be operated without lost-time accidents, as witness Superior, and each man should constantly have in mind "Think in terms of Safety." He explained the fine awards offered for the ensuing year, viz., railroad and steamship trips to Alaska, cash prizes, etc., and in conclusion, asked the men to work diligently and carefully in an endeavor to achieve a better record, urging the moral support of the

wives and families in this behalf. He realized, as did others, that mining is a definitely hazardous occupation, that our record in that respect had been praised throughout the country, but there was still room for improvement and betterment.

Thomas Berta, Manager, Rialto Theatre, assisted by Miss Patricia Livingston (blindfolded), Messrs. E. H. Denny and Rudolph Kucheli, then announced the rules governing the drawing, and a summary of the winners is shown on page 105.

Glen Lauder and his orchestra enlivened the proceedings with some fine selections during the evening which were well received by the audience.

It was impossible, due to absence of many of the men, to secure photos of all of the lucky ones, but our artist snapped the pictures shown.

January Injuries

JOE KUDAR, *Austrian, age 31, rope-rider and motor-man, Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Fracture of third, fourth and fifth metatarsal bones of right foot, period of disability estimated eight weeks.

Joe was assisting in rerailing an empty trip which had jumped the track on the slope. He had placed a rerailer or rail dog under a car that was in the center of the trip, then stood nearby to see if the car wheel would ride up on the dog and onto the rail. The hoistman gave the trip two or three pulls, and the derailed car came across the opposite side of track, striking Joe on the foot. This accident was avoidable. There was ample clearance on each side of track for a man to stand in the "clear". Joe should have exercised more precaution in rerailing a trip that is pulled by a powerful hoist.

MIKE BUDAK, *American, age 27, faceman, Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Laceration of outer side of foot and fracture of fifth

metatarsal right foot, period of disability estimated six weeks.

Mike was operating a ratchet on a shaking conveyor. He had his foot resting on top of the slide pan just ahead of the ratchet blocks trying to push the pan over from low side, and, at the same time, trying to operate the ratchet handle. As he released the brake blocks, the slide pan slid down the pitch and his foot was caught between the blocks and "Duckbill". This accident was easily avoidable. Other workmen were at the face who could have assisted in pushing over the ratchet pan. It is also an unsafe practice to place one's foot on the ratchet pan where it will be crushed between the ratchet and "Duckbill".

MATT KLEMENTS, Austrian, age 64, prop-puller and timberman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 1. Fractured pelvis, period of disability estimated twelve weeks.

Matt and his partner were pulling props in a stump area using a prop-puller with a 30 foot chain. They had loosened the last prop and Matt walked down the chain to get the prop. A piece of rock fell from the roof and struck him about the hips.

Too much precaution cannot be used by prop-pullers as theirs is a hazardous occupation. No doubt this accident could have been avoided had Matt stayed farther away and pulled on the chain instead of going after the prop.

LEO POLJANEC, Austrian, age 52, motorman and loading-end man, Reliance No. 1 Mine, Section No. 4. Severe laceration and fracture of left thumb. Period of disability undetermined.

Leo was trying to uncouple a motor from a loaded trip. The coupling-pin was probably slightly bent and the trip stretched. He grasped the coupling-pin with his left hand, and, at the same time, opened the controller on the motor. This caused the motor and trip to bump together, and his thumb was caught in the car and motor couplings.

Had more time and patience and better judgment been exercised by Leo, he would not have been injured. A careful inspection of pit-car-couplings would also be in line if such injuries are to be avoided.

THOMAS WILDE, American, age 36, roperider and motorman, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 10. Fracture of both bones, lower third of right leg, period of disability estimated six months.

Tom and another worker were instructed to take a horse and pull some empty cars out of

an entry to a parting on the slope. They were also cautioned definitely not to ride the front end of the cars and pull only one or two at a time. They did not follow instructions but hitched onto four cars, with Tom riding the front end of cars and the other man inside of one of them. In coming out of the entry the cars evidently gathered speed after passing over a small roll, and, due to the cars being stiff and the track bad, the two front cars derailed. In trying to get off the end of the front car, Tom's right leg was struck by the bed of the car, or was caught between the car and tail-chain. This injury was absolutely avoidable, and is due to a worker not following instructions.

Father O'Shea and Father McCrea

We might search the world's ends,
But ye'd find no such friends
As Father O'Shea an' Father McCrea,
Very caustic in wit
Was Father O'Shea,
But as droll every bit,
Was Father McCrea;
An' O such a volley o' fun they were pokin',
The wan at the other, as good as a play,
Wid their ready replies an' their innocent jokin',
When Father O'Shea met Father McCrea.

Now, upon a March Sunday it came to pass
Good Father McCrea
Preached a very fine sermon, an' then after Mass,
Met Father O'Shea:
"Twas a very appropriate sermon for Lent
Ye delivered this minute.
For the season o' fastin' 'twas very well meant—
I could find no meat in it."
Said Father O'Shea.

Then quick as the laughter that gleamed in his eye,
Good Father McCrea
Raised a finger o' protest an' made his reply
To Father O'Shea;
"Faith, I'll have to be workin' a miracle next
To comply wid your wishes,
Dare you ask me for meat, my dear sir, when the
text
Was 'the loaves an' the fishes?'"
Said Father McCrea.

Very caustic in wit
Was Father McCrea,
But as droll every bit
Was Father O'Shea,
Though ye'd search the world's ends
Ye would find no such friends
As Father O'Shea an' Father McCrea.

—THOMAS AUGUSTINE DALY.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Port J. Ward

Port Jackson Ward comes from Leigh, Lancashire, England, born there May 5th, 1882. Received his naturalization papers at Green River in 1912-14. Is a married man, three grown children. His first work with The Union Pacific Coal Company was as a miner in May, 1909, at Rock Springs under the late Superintendent Morgan Griffiths. Is a member of Old Timers Association. also holds Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate. His present occupation is Company Weighman. He has one son at work in "C" Mine, Superior.



Port J. Ward

ton, Wyoming. He has been out of the employ of the Coal Company upon several occasions, but, since returning in 1914, he has kept steadily at work here.

Mrs. Jack Saxberg and Mrs. Gust Murto



Mrs. Jack Saxberg and Mrs. Gust Murto

William Sherwood



William Sherwood, Wife and Baby

William Sherwood, wife and baby, awaiting the opening of the door for the banquet. There are two grown children also in the family. "Bill" was born in 1885 at Sandy, Utah, and his first Union Pacific service was with the Railroad Company at Evans-

This group portrays Mrs. Jack Saxberg (of Hanna) on left, and Mrs. Gust Murto, of Superior. Their husbands are on Company pay rolls in the districts mentioned, and all are regular attendants at the Reunions, the men somewhat retiring and shy and when the photographer showed up they disappeared.

Joe Sickich



Joe Sickich

Joe Sickich, Conveyorman in No. 4 mine, Rock Springs, was born January 18, 1875, in Austria. Is a married man with two daughters and two sons. First started in Company's service as Miner at Rock Springs in 1904. He also put in six years at Superior, returning to Rock Springs, where he has since been stationed.

Erminio Gatti and Family



This photo represents the interesting family of Erminio Gatti, who, with his two sons (Guy and Primo) are employed in our Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs.

The father was born at San Pedro, Italy, October 22, 1889, he and his wife coming to the United States many years later, settling at Dawson, New Mexico, where he was employed for seventeen years in the service of the Phelps-Dodge properties. Holds a First Aid certificate procured at that point, and received his naturalization papers in Trinidad, Colorado, in 1922. Was married in 1909.

Those in the group, reading, top row, left to right, are:

John. Guy (Slate Picker No. 4). Fred (unemployed). Mrs. Gatti (wife of Primo). Joseph. James. Bottom row, left to right: Mary. Mrs. Gatti (mother). Erminio (father. Loader. Mine No. 4). and Primo. (Loader in Mine No. 4).

Three of the youngest lads are attending school here.

Ignatz Kudar

Ignatz Kudar, Conveyorman in Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs, was awaiting the arrival of some Old Timers at the station. when the photographer espied him.



Ignatz Kudar

bears date of September 16, 1904, at Rock Springs.

Dr. T. H. Roe and George Darling



Dr. T. H. Roe and George Darling

Dr. T. H. Roe, left, Assistant Company Surgeon, and George Darling, were snapped while watching the soft-ball game. George was explaining his prowess as a ball-player in the early days and the Doctor, not wishing to appear as a novice, had some experiences of his own to relate about his connection with the great game.

Obituaries

JAMES OVERY, SR.

Another pioneer in the person of James Overy, Sr., passed on February 8th after an illness of nearly a year. The subject was born in England in 1853, married to Elizabeth Burton in 1872, emigrated to the United States, settling in this vicinity in 1881. Mr. Overy was employed in several of the old mines, both in this city and at Almy, but left the Company's service over twenty years ago to engage in ranching near Lyman, Wyoming. Upon disposing of his interests there, the family returned to Rock Springs. Mr. Overy receiving the appointment of Chief of Police, serving two terms in that capacity under former Mayors Lauzer and Young. He later removed to Salt Lake City, where they remained for some period. His sickness meanwhile developed, and they moved to this city to be near their children.

A life time was practically spent in the work of the L. D. S. Church, and valiant service had been rendered by him, not only in this territory, but at many points in Utah, as well as San Francisco, California.

The funeral took place from the L. D. S. Church on Monday, February 11th, interment in the family plot at Mountain View Cemetery. His widow, four sons and two daughters survive, and to them is extended the sympathy of the community.

Six grandsons acted as pallbearers. Also mourning his taking off are 46 grandchildren, 73 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren.

CATHERINE RENNIE

Catherine Ronney Rennie, relict of Mike Rennie, for many years Blacksmith for the Company at Rock Springs, died at the family home on January 28. Funeral services were held at a local undertaking parlor on January 31, Bishop Young of the L. D. S. Church officiating. The Woman's Auxiliary of The American Legion conducted its ritualistic service at the grave, Mountain View Cemetery, the deceased having been its first President when the unit was organized in 1925.

Mrs. Rennie was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and wedded Mr. Rennie at Glasgow in 1890, coming to the United States a few years later, settling at Hanna, thence removing to this city, which had been her home for forty-two years.

Surviving are two daughters and eight sons, to whom the sympathies of the Community are extended.

MIKE PAVLICA

Mr. Mike Pavlica, miner, employed at Winton since May, 1921, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on January 18. The funeral services were held from a local chapel on January 20, interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery. Several fraternal organizations to which he belonged turned out as a mark of respect. The sympathy of the community is extended to his widow.

Coal—Here, There and Everywhere

1934 Coal Production in Wyoming and Surrounding States

Mined in Wyoming.....	4,348,999 tons
Mined in Colorado.....	5,196,604 tons
Mined in Montana.....	2,299,795 tons
Mined in Utah*.....	2,500,000 tons

(*The lowest since 1908.)

Warm Work

There are coal pits in Lancashire, England, which have been driven so far toward the heated centre of our planet that the temperature of the lower roads is 103 degrees Fahrenheit. One hundred and three degrees is pretty bad, but in the famous St. John de Rey gold mine in Brazil, the shaft is down to nearly 7,000 feet and the heat no less than 117 degrees. A special system of cooling is used, but even so the men can only work in short shifts. An oil well at Vera Cruz has been drilled to 10,505 feet, and the heat at the bottom is so great that tons of ice had to be used to keep the drill cool.

There are workers above ground who toil in heat at least equal to that in the depths. In the melting room of the United States Mint the temperature averages 106 degrees; in many gas works it varies between 112 and 118 degrees, while stokers in coal-

fired steamships, passing the Red Sea, may have to endure the appalling heat of 110 degrees.

Rope Miles Long

A rope between seven and eight miles long has been made for the William pit at Whitehaven, in the Cumberland coal field, England. The rope is for use on a haulage road which goes quite a long way under the sea. It weighs thirty-five tons.

Short Course in Coal Utilization

The College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, through its Department of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering and Department of Mechanical Engineering, will offer another Short Course in Coal Utilization at Urbana on June 11, 12 and 13, 1935. The registration at last summer's Short Course was 146, and included men from states as far distant as Utah, Alabama, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. There will be no charge for tuition or registration. The program is now being prepared and will probably be announced by April 1.

Persia

PERSIA hereafter will be known as Iran. To you who are the proud possessors of Persian Lamb coats, caps, etc., Persian rugs, Persian cats, Persian dates, or what have you, it may be considered somewhat "iron"-ical to change to the new order of things. Advices have not yet reached us as to whether or not the Capital has too had a change of name—it used to be Teheran in the days of our youth, a city of 320,000 population.

Latest statistics give the population of the country as fifteen millions. The Minister of Persia to the United States says that "from the dawn of history, Persia has been called Iran." The change was a pronouncement made by the Persian Government to European powers. Persis, it appears, is but a southwestern province of the country Iran (Persia) and is presumed to be the land of the Aryan race (people of Indo-European origin), they having settled there some 2,000 years B. C., according to Herodotus, the renowned Greek historian.

The most important business of the country is the rug industry, all rugs and carpets made on hand looms, a large percentage of them sold in the United States and commanding very high prices.

Much cotton is raised and the opium production is large, minimum exports of 6,500 cases yearly. An English firm holds a monopoly on its petroleum output and one of the stipulations is that the Company agrees to spend about fifty thousand dollars yearly for the purpose of educating Persians in Great Britain.

Abadan has a modern port and within the city limits has an oil refinery with 100,000 barrels daily capacity. This firm has some thirty thousand employes in Persia.

Death of Mr. David G. Thomas

REGRET was expressed on every side when it became known that Mr. David G. Thomas had passed away Wednesday evening, February 6th, 1935, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. J. H. Goodnough, at Rock Springs.

No man was more widely known in Wyoming, and, although Mr. Thomas had passed the allotted span, he being 77 years of age at the time of his death, nevertheless the news of his passing came as a distinct shock to his many friends throughout the state.

Mr. Thomas was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1857. His parents, John F. and Margaret Griffiths Thomas, were natives of Wales.

He was the eldest of a family of twelve children, and at an early age went into the mines with his father to earn a livelihood; because of this he received a rather meager education.

The boy came with his parents to Bevier, Missouri, and when twenty-one years of age, on March 11, 1878, he came to Rock Springs, where he lived continuously until the time of his death, being employed in the mines in various capacities, for

The Union Pacific Coal Company, at Spring Valley and Rock Springs, including the positions of Mine Foreman and Mine Superintendent. He was also Mine Superintendent for the Megeath Coal Company at Megeath, until he retired from active mine work.

For a period of years Mr. Thomas was Territorial Coal Mine Inspector for the Territory of Wyoming, and was for six years a member of the Territorial Legislature, rendering outstanding service in that capacity. He also served as Prosecuting Attorney for Sweetwater County and Uinta County for several terms. At the time of his death, he was Justice of the Peace at Rock Springs.

Our friend was widely known as a writer of poetry. His poems breathe all the fire and the rhythm of the Celt. He published a book during 1916, "Overland and Underground," one of the outstanding poems in this collection being on Washakie, the Indian Chief. He greatly loved the state of his adoption, and never tired of singing its praises. With his daughter, Mrs. John H. Goodnough, he collaborated in an additional book of poems.

Mr. Thomas was Poet Laureate of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' Association, and wrote a poem each year, the following, taken from the poem written for the 1934 celebration,



David G. Thomas

being an outstanding example of the joy that he received in meeting the Old Timers:

"The golden glory of mid-June brings us this festal day.

That we may meet and mingle in the good old-fashioned way.

And visit with each other while the wondrous tales are told.

Of merriment and happiness ere we were counted old.

God took the silver from the stars and placed it in our hair.

And brushed away the aching pain and freed each soul from care:

And all around us we may see, no matter where we go,

A welcome smile awaiting us from friends we used to know."

Mr. Thomas had been a member of the Knights of Pythias for fifty years. He was a charter member of the Rock Springs Lodge of A. F. & A. M., was a Knights Templar, a member of Wyoming Consistory No. 1, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

The funeral occurred Sunday, February 10, at Rock Springs, in the Masonic Temple, with the Rev. Herald Swezy officiating. Mr. T. H. Butler, a close friend of Mr. Thomas, gave a eulogy, including the deceased in his activities with the Knights of Pythias. The large number of people attending the funeral testified to the high regard in which Mr. Thomas was held. He will be greatly missed in this community where he had endeared himself to his many friends by his genial and kindly nature.

Mr. Thomas was a self-educated man, and was possessed of great natural ability. He was widely traveled and was a most interesting companion. Mr. Thomas is survived by his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Goodnough, and a granddaughter, Esther Goodnough. He also leaves one brother, Edward Thomas, who resides in Alaska, and four sisters, Mrs. E. J. Jones, of Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Nettie Hamilton and Miss Emily Thomas, of Tacoma, Washington, and Mrs. William Hoadley, of Mystic, Iowa, to whom the whole Union Pacific family extends sympathy.

Coming Events

LENT, EASTER, ETC.

March 6th is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, and, for the information of all, Easter Sunday falls on April 21st.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

This event falls upon Sunday, March 17th.

Longevity of Life Here and Abroad

Negro Woman 116 Years Old

With "A Merry Christmas to the whole round world," Mrs. Flora Tatum Williams, negro, of St. Louis, last Christmas celebrated what she said was her 116th birthday. She says she knows she is 116 because of records kept for trading purposes when she was a slave at Clinton, N. C., where she was born Christmas Day, 1818.

A student examining the register at Hodmezovasarhely, in Csongrad County, Hungary, in a district famed for the long life of its inhabitants—found these entries:—Janos Bente. died August 5, 1794, aged 172 years; Mihaly Hezso. died August 13, 1794, aged 159 years; Janos Soos. died March 11, 1786, aged 162 years; Mihaly Mati. died December 4, 1783, aged 160 years. The long life of the people of this district is considered to be due to the excellent climate and the richness of the soil which enables the inhabitants to lead a life free from material cares.

Memories of Long-Lived Scots Family

WHEN I am old and grey, my grandson will listen, round-eyed with wonder, as I tell him a story.

I shall tell him how on a fine bright day in November, 1934, I climbed the steep slope to Windsor Castle to see the dean, the Very Reverend Albert Baillie, and that will give my grandson a direct link with the days of Charles II., (writes a special correspondent of the London Evening News).

The Baillies of Dochfour, near Inverness, of which family the Dean is a younger son, are exceptionally long-lived.

Today, when Dr. Baillie looked back along the memories of 70 years, it seemed as if one or other of the Baillies were linked with half the events of history.

"Think of this," the Dean said. "I believe it must be one of the longest historical links in any family."

"In 1910 I laid to rest my grandfather's aunt—Miss Baillie of Dochfour. Her father was born in 1740 and lived to be 96.

"That old gentleman could remember quite clearly one, Simon of Lovat, driving over to Dochfour just before the Battle of Culloden—driving in the first carriage ever seen in the Highlands.

"And he used to tell how as a small boy he had been taken to see a lady who had watched Charles II. pass through the streets of London at the Restoration.

"And that is only one link in our family.

"For instance, my grandfather, Lord Elgin, danced in Paris with Marie Antoinette in 1780. He was 20 years old at the time.

"Then there was my cousin, Henry Baillie of Redcastle, for many years M.P. for Inverness-shire.

He lived until some time after I was ordained in 1888.

"As a young man he made the Grand Tour, and in Italy dined with the widow of Prince Charles Edward.

"As a small boy, my cousin Henry was present at his father's house in Bristol when Queen Charlotte died there.

"This cousin was a great friend of Disraeli, Lady Blessington and their set.

"He used to tell an amusing story how he was dragged out of bed one Sunday night to bail 'Dizzy' out of a sponging-house.

"Another great-aunt. Mrs. Mildmay—a Baillie of Dochfour—married the nephew and heir of Mортт of Rokeby, the great friend of Sir Walter Scott, and often visited him at Abbotsford.

"On her second marriage she was presented to William IV.

"Yes, we Baillies certainly are very long-lived. I myself, indeed, have known a great many interesting old people.

"The Reform Bill seems a long time ago, doesn't it? Yet I remember as a boy being taken by my uncle, Dean Stanley, to lunch with Lord John Russell at Pembroke Lodge. Lord John visited Napoleon on Elba.

"I remember, too, walking along Chelsea Embankment with my uncle and meeting Carlyle sitting on a seat there. Another time we met Disraeli in the street, and we stopped to talk to him.

"As 'Dizzy' lay dying at his house in Curzon street, I remember quite well being taken to inquire after him.

"Tennyson and Browning I knew as a boy.

"Now here is another long link. In '71 I was living at Karlsruhe with my father and mother, and drove round the town with that famous old lady, the Baroness Bunsen, to see the illuminations after the Franco-Prussian war.

"She described to me how she had seen the illuminations in London after Waterloo.

"Only the other day one of my relatives died just short of the century, and in the last ten years of the 19th century ten of them died within five years of the hundred."

Respectfully I bade the Dean good-day, promising myself the pleasure of going to see him 30 years hence, when he would be a hundred.

Traveling man: "Waitress, all I want for breakfast this morning is two soft boiled eggs, a cup of coffee and a few kind words."

The waitress returned with his order whereupon the traveling man said: "Well, here are the eggs and the coffee but where are the kind words?"

Waitress: "Don't eat them eggs."

Cohen (entering a delicatessen store): Gif me some of that salmon.

Proprietor: That's not salmon, that's ham.

Cohen: Vell, who asked you what it was?

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Our Healthy Vegetables

VEGETABLES yield a rich harvest of vitamins and mineral salts. Vitamin A, which promotes growth and protects against infection, is contained most abundantly in spinach and carrots.

Weight for weight, spinach is the equivalent of butter or egg yolk in Vitamin A value. The cooking process—either boiling in an open saucepan or steaming—should take no longer than eight to ten minutes. Spinach appeals to the palate most when served with plenty of butter. The laxative qualities, together with its high vitamin and mineral salt content, combine to make this vegetable of real value.

Its rival, the carrot, whose yellow pigment—carotene—produces Vitamin A in the body, is more energy-providing (writes a doctor). It is stated to be the equal, by dry weight, of cod-liver oil. The carrot is best eaten raw, finely grated, or cut into thin slices as a filling for sandwiches. For this purpose, choose young ones. Older carrots may be steamed for forty minutes or chopped finely and cooked in milk, which may afterwards be thickened as a sauce. This vegetable is an excellent blood and kidney cleanser.

Vitamin B, which holds certain nervous diseases and perhaps also rheumatism in check, has a wide distribution in most vegetables. Vitamin C—preventive against scurvy—is the most plentiful in the cabbage, but certain other vegetables such as spinach, carrots, and potatoes contain it in good measure. The relatively large amount of sulphur which the cabbage contains is apt to cause indigestion and flatulence unless the vegetable is cooked properly. Use sufficient water and keep continuously at boiling point for not longer than twenty-five to thirty minutes. Adequate ventilation is important.

Canned vegetables prepared by modern methods have been shown to be equivalent to the fresh article in Vitamin C.

Mineral salts energize the fluids and tissues of the body. Calcium salts are necessary for development and growth, particularly that of the bones and teeth. As a rule, leaf and stem vegetables are richer in this element than those which grow underground. Celery and cauliflowers have the richest stores. Cauliflowers should be cooked for eight to eleven minutes in an open saucepan, taking care that the boiling is not too rapid. Celery, an effective antidote for rheumatism, is best eaten raw.

For sulphur, the body cleanser and skin tonic, call upon the onion and the cabbage. The onion,

which is also sedative to the nerves, should not be cooked for longer than thirty minutes. Iron, which is needed by the blood, is found in lentils, spinach, lettuce and, indeed, in all green vegetables.

Phosphorus is a fertilizing food for the nerve cells. Most vegetables, particularly haricot beans, potatoes, cabbages, and turnips, are well stocked with this important mineral.

Some Recipes

ESCALLOPED EGGS

6 hard-cooked eggs	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons butter or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup margarine	mixed crumbs, with 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk	
1 teaspoon salt	

Make a white sauce of the butter or margarine, flour, milk, and seasonings, and last add the cheese. Slice the eggs crosswise. Oil a shallow casserole, and put in a layer of the eggs; cover with the sauce, and repeat until all is used. Cover with the crumbs, and put in a hot oven to brown.

CHICKEN AND GREEN PEPPER HASH

3 tablespoons butter or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups chopped chicken	
1 tablespoon minced onion	Salt
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped green pepper	Pepper
	Chicken stock or gravy
	2 cups cooked rice

Melt the butter or margarine, add the onion and green pepper, and sauté until soft and yellow. Add the rice, chicken, salt and pepper to taste, and enough chicken stock or gravy to moisten the hash, about one-half cup. Transfer to the top of a double boiler, and steam until heated through. Serve plain, or browned in butter.

INDIAN TAPIOCA PUDDING

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk	2 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca	1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons corn-meal	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped preserved ginger (optional)
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup molasses	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk (additional)
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	

Scald the milk in the top of a double boiler. Add the tapioca, and cook and stir for 15 minutes. Add all of the remaining ingredients, except the additional milk, and cook until the mixture thickens, stirring occasionally. Transfer to a pudding pan or

casserole; cover, and bake in a slow oven (325°) for two hours. At the end of one hour pour over the remaining half-cup of milk. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream, or hot with hard sauce.

CREAM OF CHICKEN SOUP WITH RICE

3 cups rich chicken broth	2 tablespoons flour
1 cup undiluted evaporated milk	Salt and pepper to taste
2 tablespoons butter or margarine	Flaky boiled rice

Combine the chicken broth and evaporated milk, and bring to boiling point. Cream together the butter and flour, and slowly add it to the hot soup. Stir until smooth and creamy. When boiling point is reached, serve in soup plates with a heaping tablespoonful of rice in the center of each. It may be necessary to season the soup further with salt and pepper.

SWEDISH CABBAGE SOUP

2 tablespoons butter or margarine	1 bay-leaf
1 tablespoon minced onion	1 quart veal or chicken stock
1/2 cup finely chopped celery	Salt
1 tablespoon minced carrot	Pepper
1 pint finely chopped raw cabbage	Mace
	1/4 cup chopped cooked veal or chicken (optional)

Melt the butter or margarine, add the vegetables, and cook together for five minutes. Add the bay-leaf and stock, and simmer for 30 minutes, replenishing the stock with water as it evaporates. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and mace; add the chopped veal or chicken if used; heat to the boiling point, and serve.

Activities of Women

Telephone girls in Berlin, Germany, must spend a set time every day exercising their vocal cords.

Women of Timor-Laut, East Indies, are compelled to keep one eye closed in the presence of men.

Throughout the United States there are nearly 5 million widows, or more than twice the number of widowers.

The new mayor of Oak Grove, a country town of 300 inhabitants in Georgia, is Mrs. S. F. Youmans. Each of the five members of the town council is a woman.

According to Greek custom, the duchess of Kent will wear her wedding ring on the third finger of her right hand.

Absence of worry and moderation in all things were credited by Elizabeth Tudor of Vroncysylite, Wales, for her long life, she dying recently at 103.

Of the 274 persons in Massachusetts who recently qualified to be admitted as attorneys at law twenty were women.

It is estimated that more than 40 per cent of the wealth of the United States is controlled by women.

Movies and jazz music are said to have ended the centuries-old tradition of binding the feet of girls in China.

Miss Frances M. Robinson, former executive secretary to General Hugh S. Johnson, has been made a Kentucky colonel.

A project is being formulated in Germany making possible the marriage of 300,000 girls this year through economic inducements.

More than 5,000 Chinese women work for the government in Nanking. The legislative yuan has three women members.

Modeling birds from paper and clay is the hobby of Dorothea Richardson, Westmoreland, England. She has created 150 varieties of the feathered creatures, carefully preserving the scale.

Madame Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, was the first person to receive the Nobel prize twice; she received it in 1903, with her husband, for physics, and again in 1911 for chemistry.

Dame Sybil Thorndike, famous British actress, is the first woman ever to record a "talking book" for the blind. She was decorated by King George in 1931 for her contribution to the theater.

One hundred and thirty women will serve in the legislatures in thirty-four states of the union in 1935. The total is a loss of five women legislators compared with 1932 and 1934.

Wash-Day Tips

Unused starch can be kept for use on a future occasion. Place on one side until the starch has settled, then pour off the surplus water. Put the basin in the oven for a few minutes, and the starch will dry into a lump.

If 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of peroxide of hydrogen are added to the rinsing water when washing handkerchiefs, they will be a much better color than if blue water is used.

Always iron shantung perfectly dry; otherwise it will look patchy.

Never wash muslin curtains full length. Fold them in half, then fold again. No matter how delicate the fabric, they can be washed successfully and easily, and their life will be prolonged.

When You Make Jam

First boil the fruit, without sugar. Do not place any covering on your preserving pan. Skim scum often and well during boiling process.

Place clean boiled fruit in a separate vessel, and then boil sugar separately, forming a syrup. Skim scum from sugar in the same way as from the fruit.

Add the fruit to the sugar syrup, boil the mixture for ten minutes, then put in jars. This method eliminates much waste and is more economical than the ordinary method of skimming.

Household Hints

To clean enameled tables or chairs, wipe off with salt which has been moistened with vinegar, sponge with clear water and wipe dry with soft cloth.

Alcohol will take out pencil stains which get on the schoolgirl's dress.

Warming a pan before putting in the undercrust of a pie keeps the crust from becoming soft and soggy when it is baking.

It is important to please the eye as well as the palate, so garnish carefully.

Plan several meals at a time. It saves time and energy and aids in getting better balance and variety.

To renovate a raincoat, spread it right side up on a table and sprinkle with hot salt. Rub gently with a soft cloth. When the salt looks dirty, brush it off and begin again with fresh hot salt.

Don't throw egg shells away. Put them in a glass jar, cover with hot water, and stand for two or three days. Use the liquid for watering pot or window plants. It has stimulating properties.

March Ushers in Spring

THURSDAY, March 21, is the date, according to almanacs and past customs, that Spring is presumed to be ushered in, and we are extending a welcoming hand to the new season, proffering several short poems as the medium. These were "contributed" by one of our readers, and credit would be cheerfully given to the publication first embodying them in its columns did we know its name, but our reader could not oblige with this information.

The advent of the season is often quite tardy in reaching Wyoming, appearing in more favored localities weeks ahead, and that fault can probably be ascribed to our extreme elevation.

Our trees, shrubs and plants will before long, however, show signs of awakening from their winter lethargy, and the housewife and the paterfamilias will be busy in their evenings at home consulting the seed catalogues in an endeavor to agree what "our garden" will consist of.

It seems but a short time since the awards were made in our yearly garden contests, and it is to

be hoped that many more of our employes will, during the coming season, enter whole-heartedly into this plan of "brightening the corner where you are," and, mayhap at the wind-up of the Summer, be successful in sharing in the cash awards in their particular mining district.

Three Poems

By FRANCES M. FROST

MORNING

When the white rabbit scurries under the sumac
And grey pussy-willows are slanting into the sun,
When a soft green mist is over the woods and the
sudden

Flash of a bluebird startles the pines; when one
Maple along the crest of the slope is scarlet
With delicate buds, and frogs in the brown pool
sing,
And the grass-blades, stirring, push their green
hands upward,—
When cherry-snow's falling . . . what shall I say
to Spring?

OF CERTAIN WEATHER

These are the days when the light is darker
over and under emerald water,
than when a winter sky, pale-hollowed,
held a frozen sun and followed
midnight ten slow hours after.

These are the days when any laughter
is tremulous, and frogs are loud
silver running through the meadows,
and birds descend in a windy cloud
upon the golden-fingered willows.

These are the days when the light is darker,
shadowed by rain, than flowing water;
when a girl will walk in the troubled air,
where the meadows and the blown hedge part,
with the soft rain falling on her hair
and her hands swift-tightened about her heart!

SPRING DUSK

Now the blossoming red boughs
March through the wet streets of this town
Under the fading silvery light;
Softly, the tender rain comes down,
Gently, the warm rain falls along
The early grass and touches faces
Of children, lifted to the strong
Dream of Spring in secret places—
In dark woods where a fragile flower
Is hidden under leaf-mould, where
A clear brook sings through the stolen hour,
And a bird's wing slants upon the air!

WHAT, Ho!

King Arthur: "How much will you take for this
suit of armor, Lance?"

Lancelot: "Two cents an ounce, King. It's first-
class mail."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Suits and Coats

The coats offered for ensembling are so planned that one may be serviceable with several different dresses.

Light-weight woolen dresses with short capes, and black ensembles with sheer white blouses, including the old-time lace jabot, are displayed. For evening use, there are printed chiffons; fine, pleated black laces with organdie borders; changeable taffeta dress with Shirred top and pleated skirt, besides others too numerous to mention.

Daytime skirts (midcalf length) are flared by gores.

Short (hip-length) capes that are fitted around the shoulders, some mounted on a printed yoke to match the blouse, have a good representation in some of the eastern stores.

There is much white neck wear of pique, organdie and starched linen (the last cut in star motifs showing the dark dress worn with).

Among the leaders are the flare-back, finger-tip jacket; the boxy, double-breasted reefer (with or without top coat), the short suit, and the intermediate length jacket.

Suits, the wise ones state, will enjoy the biggest season ever, and knowing buyers are showing a marked preference in that direction.

Complexions

THE human body is covered by eighteen square feet of skin, but much more attention is given to the square foot which covers the face than to all the rest. Several millions of sweat glands form part of the skin. It is these sweat glands which secrete perspiration to the skin. The evaporation of perspiration from the skin regulates the temperature of the body.

Good complexions come from a healthy body under a healthy skin. It might be said that there cannot be a healthy skin unless the body is healthy because the skin is a mirror which reflects the general health of the whole body.

The skin of the face is more exposed to the elements than is the skin which covers other parts of the body, with the possible exception of the hands. The hands are usually washed many times each day, but most people give their faces a dash of water in the morning and let it go at that.

A good complexion means a healthy skin. The skin must be kept clean if it is to be healthy. Despite the claims of many beauty specialists, there is no better way of ridding the face of dirt than

through the regular and frequent use of soap and water. A bland soap should be used so as not to remove too much of the natural oils of the skin. After the face is cleaned, it is then a matter of taste as to whether or not creams are to be used.

The lives of many young people are made miserable for them because of pimples or blackheads (acne) which begin to appear at an age when boys and girls are first giving some attention to their personal appearance, and it is not much satisfaction for them to be told that acne seldom persists after the early twenties.

The skin which has large pores and which tends to be oily seems more liable to be troubled with acne. There is only one sound approach to this condition, and that is through improving the personal health of the sufferer.

Use plain food, making sure that milk, fresh fruits and green vegetables appear regularly in the diet; drink plenty of water between meals; avoid fried and greasy foods; give up pies and cakes for a time. Secure regular elimination through regularity of habit, diet and exercise. Keep the skin clean by frequent baths, and do not touch the face with the hands. Release blackheads by squeezing them out very gently after having bathed the part in hot water. Pimples contain pus, and proper care must be taken when they are opened or the infection will be spread.

Spring Hats

BONNETS or berets with an airhole left in the crown are headliners, so a note from Europe states.

Knitted skull-caps for sports-wear are favored in latest Parisian head-gear.

"Off the face" hats are going strong abroad, one manufacturer displaying medium-sized models in exotic straws, turned up off the face, set back to show a few inches of the hair. They come untrimmed, but a coarse lacquered veil, reaching to the eye-brows, worn close under the hat in front, pulled through slits and tied in a large bow in the back, all lending a magic touch.

A big revival of Milans, Leghorns, etc., is in store.

In trimming hats, don't be afraid of using too many colors, but see that they are used in tiny touches.

Sailors are to be popular—a trifle lower in height than last season—that is, fairly shallow crowns.

Hair Beauty

If your scalp is dry, brush the hair frequently with a stiff brush, so that the natural oils are stimulated. Do not wash it more than once in two weeks, as frequent washing tends to dry up the oils.

A little warmed olive oil should be rubbed into the roots every evening, and a larger quantity the day before the shampoo. Vaseline or sweet almond oil may be used instead of olive oil.

Girl Scout Notes

ON SATURDAY, February 9th, the girls of the Butterfly Troop, assisted by their captain and mothers, added considerably to their camp fund by having a Penny Social at their Troop meeting place, 124 "L" Street.

In the course of the afternoon over one hundred children had attended the affair. They fished in the fish pond, had fortunes told by a gypsy, attended the "Mickey Mouse" movie, had silhouette pictures taken, saw the doll display, which contained some very remarkable dolls, and enjoyed the short program, given by the Girl Scouts. There were stands of home-made candy, cookies and ice cream sandwiches where hungry visitors might get refreshments. "It is almost like the World's Fair," said one little visitor, as she munched her ice cream sandwich.

The Girl Scouts of No. 4, the Nyoda and Young Wyoming Troops, are busy planning for their annual Birthday party to be held on March 6, at the Community Hall. This is held in honor of the 23rd anniversary of the Girl Scout organization. Parents, friends and members of the Community Council will be invited. The evening's entertainment will consist of songs, instrumental selections, and a pageant and a play depicting Girl Scouting. Girls from the Nyoda Troop have charge of arrangements, with Lola Hatt, Chairman. Mrs. Esther Shambeau will take charge of dramatics given by the members of the Young Wyoming Troop. Dena Shiamanna, of the Nyoda Troop, is Chairman of Costumes, and Virginia Montieth, also of the Nyoda Troop, is chairman of stage management and properties.

On Saturday afternoon of February 9th, Mrs. David Miller was hostess to the Sunflower Troop of Girl Scouts. The first part of the afternoon was spent visiting the Butterfly Troop's Penny Social. From there they went to the home of the hostess where tea was served and valentines distributed.

This troop has the distinction of being the newest Girl Scout Troop in Rock Springs. They have a group of twenty girls. Mrs. David Miller is their captain, and Mrs. Albert Lewis is the lieutenant. Their troop meeting place is Yellowstone School.

The following officers were named at a recent meeting to conduct Girl Scout affairs for the ensuing year:

Mrs. D. P. Miller.....President
Mrs. Lavina Jurich.....Vice President
Mrs. A. J. Hatt.....Secretary-Treasurer

LEADERS OF VARIOUS TROOPS:

Miss Norma Young....."Nightingales"
Miss A. Corneliusen, Mrs. A. J. Hatt. .No. 4 Troops

DISTRICT LEADERS:

Mrs. A. V. Sager, Mrs. Robert Smith.....Dines
Mrs. John Henderson.....Winton
Mrs. M. W. Medill.....Reliance
Mrs. Matt. Arkle.....Superior

Many plans were discussed looking to benefiting the movement and the members of the various boards confidently look forward to a growing organization.

The young man had leapt into the sea and risked his life to rescue a girl from drowning.

"Young man," said her father, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter."

"None whatever," replied the rescuer. "I'm married already."

Boy Scout Activities

Father and Son Banquet

MUCH publicity was given the Boy Scout Father and Son banquet held at the Old Timers building on the evening of February 12 with the result that some three hundred and fifty sat down to partake of the bountiful meal served. This was the second annual affair of its kind and the management feels highly elated at the successful result of the huge undertaking. Dr. G. H. Breihan presided in his usual happy manner. E. M. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, offered a brief talk on Abraham Lincoln; "Rocky Mountain Bill" Stroud told those present of his efforts in past years to keep up interest in scouting and of his remarks to the boys upon various occasions, as well as his visits to their camp outings, while Morgan F. Roberts in his short address dwelt upon "Cub Scouting". An altogether elaborate program was presented and the large crowd in attendance did not stint their applause. Eagle Scout Frank Rosendale obliged with a "Story of Scouting"; lively music by the Students' Orchestra, and Community singing had for its leader, Karl Winchell. Mayor W. A. Muir was absent and unable to par-

ticipate in the doings and Glen Stanton, County Attorney, "pinch-hit" for him, complimenting the lads and the members of the Scout Council on the fine party they had arranged. Rev. Father Welsh, who has always shown a keen interest in scouting, delivered the invocation and benediction.

Boy Scout Movement in Canada

The Earl of Bessborough, now in his fifth and last year as Governor-General of Canada, some time since delivered a speech at Ottawa, in which he suggested the Boy Scout organization should perfect plans looking to a considerable expansion in their numbers prior to the forthcoming visit of the Chief Scout of the World, Lord Baden-Powell, which challenge was accepted by officials of the Canadian Scouts at its meeting in September last. In furtherance of this movement, below is quoted an excerpt from a talk of the Earl's made on January 11th, the item clipped from a Canadian paper:

"Doubtless you have heard that the Chief Scout of the World, Lord Baden-Powell, is coming to Canada next spring, and that I have challenged the Scout Organization to celebrate what may be his last visit by laying plans for a considerable expansion and improvement of the Movement. Canada has 65,000 excellent Scouts, but I know that is not enough. There should be at least one hundred thousand in this country, and Scouting should be made available to the hundreds of smaller communities which at present have no organized activities of any kind for their boys.

"Mr. Beatty, the President of the Scout Organization in Canada, is just as much in earnest about this matter as I am. With his co-operation, an all-Canada Conference of Scout Provincial Presidents, and Provincial Commissioners, met in Ottawa last September, and decided to accept my challenge.

"Organization for the Campaign, with this object in view, will begin tomorrow, and I am calling upon every adult member of the Association in every Province, and upon everyone who loves Canada, to lend a hand with this big task."

A Real Scout

A deep, dyed-in-the-wool Scout is Dr. William C. Menninger, of Topeka, Kansas. Joining Troop No. 2 in 1911 as a Charter member, he still retains an active affiliation with the boys. At an early date he became an Eagle Scout, qualifying for 87 Merit Badges out of a possible 100 subjects.

Graduating from Washburn College in 1919, receiving his Master's Degree at Columbia in 1922 and his M. D. at Cornell in 1924, he served as an Interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. While resident in that city, he still maintained his interest in the work so dear to him, serving as Assistant

District Commissioner of Queen's Council Boy Scouts. Returning to Topeka in 1925, he again assumed the place of Scoutmaster of his old Troop. To show his effective leadership, that Troop has developed 75 Eagle Scouts.

He is Clinical Director of the Menninger Psychiatric Hospital and Sanitarium, his father and brother (both M.D.'s) being on the staff of the institution. He also finds time to serve in several capacities at the Southard School for Handicapped Children, does much research work, having published a large number of reports on his studies in the neuropsychiatric field, besides being co-author of a book, "The Healthy Minded Child."

His main interest seems to be in Sea Scouting, though quite remote from the water.

Here is truly a remarkable man who finds sufficient time to attend to his medical work and has enough time to look after the youth of his home town and elsewhere.

Court of Honor

A Court of Honor (the first in several months) was held on Tuesday evening, January 29, at the Methodist Church, at which seven boys received awards through having met certain requirements and tests.

A fine program was given, consisting of musical numbers, addresses by Scout Councilors and Scout Masters, etc., all of which were enthusiastically received by the large turnout.

John Lee was given a Tenderfoot badge and these lads were awarded second-class badges, all belonging to Troop 168: Bob Taylor, Bill Palmer, Wallace Chambers, Daniel Cohen and Jack Breihan. Boyd Marshall was the recipient of a one-year service star as well as merit badges in Carpentry and Machinery.

Friday evening, February 8, all Scouts assembled at the No. 4 Community Hall to hear President Roosevelt's message to all Scouts over the National Radio Hookup. At the close of his message, the President asked each Scout to stand and renew with him "The Scout Oath."

Sunday, February 10, was dedicated as Boy Scout Church Day, each troop attending their respective churches.

On February 26, the monthly Board of Review was held at the Congregational Church, Mr. Frank Rosendale presiding.

February 27, at 7 o'clock P. M., Court of Honor was held at the Congregational Church, under the auspices of Troop No. 168.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Game of 37

The "Game of 37" is fascinating but very simple. It is easily played with dominoes and is a good game of chance for two players.

Arrange on the table the five dominoes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The first player places a coin on any one of the dominoes which scores for him the number of points equal to the number of spots on that domino, for example, six. The second player then moves the coin to another domino, say five, thus scoring 11. The first player moves the coin to another domino, a two, scoring 13. The coin must be placed on a different domino at each move.

The game continues in this way until one player wins by scoring 37 or compelling his opponent to score more than 37.

Consult Your Geography on These Items

The Himalayas, highest mountains in the world, are not a single range, but a system of several parallel and converging ranges whose vast snowy peaks are separated by great elevated valleys and plateaux. Enormous glaciers are furrowed into the sides of these mountains, one being ninety miles long. These masses of ice and snow, working their way down the sides of the mountains at about half the speed of a clock's hour hand, gradually melt and become the fountain heads of mighty rivers.

The highest peak in North America, Mount McKinley, is 20,300 feet; the highest in Europe is El Bruz, 18,465 feet; in Africa, Kibo Peak, 19,318 feet; and in Australia, Mount Kosciusko, 7,777 feet. Yet the Himalayas have forty-five peaks over 23,000 feet in height. The greatest, Mount Everest, lifts its head towards the heavens at a point 29,002 feet, or approximately five and a half miles, above sea level.

The Himalayas present almost as many modifications of climates and temperatures as can be observed in traveling from the Equator to the Pole, and form one of the richest zoological regions in the world. Animals peculiar to almost every climate are found.

A little more than 20 years ago the thriving town of Kiruna, Sweden, was nothing more than Arctic wilderness, the abode of wandering Lapps and herds of reindeer. Today it is a bustling community of 11,000 inhabitants which serves as the commercial center of a vast iron-mining industry, with a history as romantic as the most adventurous pioneering exploits of North America. Swedish en-

gineering skill has placed in the center of polar wastes a small modern city with as many up-to-date mechanical comforts as the most fastidious American city dweller could wish for. In the industrial world Kiruna has become known for its almost unlimited iron ore resources. Swedish iron and steel are noted for their fine quality, and are therefore used extensively by manufacturers of cutlery and scientific instruments. Figures submitted by the mining syndicate which controls the properties, show that more than 9,000,000 tons of iron ore were produced during 1930. A steady annual gain has been recorded since the mines were first operated on a large scale about 1911.

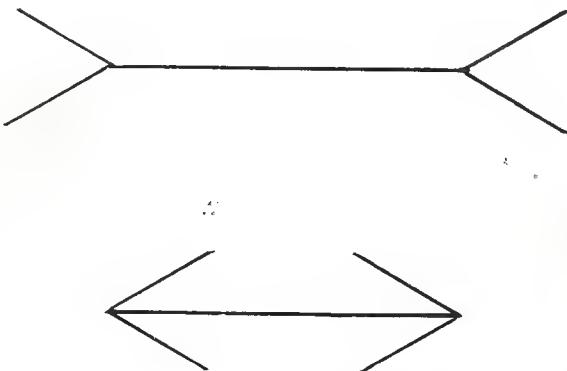
Patricia Campbell

This little fairy was omitted (accidentally, of course) from the group of children photographed on the stage at the Christmas celebration, Old Timer's Building, Rock Springs, December 21 last. She was stationed at the extreme left of those standing (see page 20, January Magazine). Our artist posed her recently and submitted the picture below. She is Patricia Campbell, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Campbell, one of our mine employes here.



Patricia Campbell

"Seeing Is Believing"



All right smarty! Which of the two horizontal lines shown above is the longer?

St. Elmo's Fire

St. Elmo's Fire is the name given by seamen to the electric-brush discharge of electricity sometimes seen on the tips of ship-masts and the yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge sometimes occurs on land, most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches long.

At the children's hospital Johnny was the terror of the ward. He was always in trouble. One day a weekly visitor, who knew his character, said to him: "Johnny, if you are good for a week, I'll give you a dime when I come again."

A week later she stood before Johnny's bed again.

"Well," she said, "I'm not going to ask the nurses if you've behaved. You must tell me yourself. Do you deserve the dime?"

There was a moment's silence. Then from among the sheets a small voice said: "Gimme a penny."

PASS THE ROYAL CAN OPENER

Teacher: "Who can tell me what the former ruler of Russia was called?"

Class (in unison): "Tsar."

Teacher: "Correct; and what was his wife called?"

Class: "Tsarina."

Teacher: "What were the Tsar's children called?"

There was a pause, and then a timid voice in the rear piped up: "Tsardines!"

WHY NOT?

Billy's mother looked at him accusingly.

"What have you done with all your money, son?" she asked. "Your little bank is empty."

"Well, mother," answered the boy, "yesterday was a rainy day, so I spent it."

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm. "It's a prize, Mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had, and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, Mother, but the rest of the class said four, so I was the nearest."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Ransom Blakeley is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Joseph Jackson is ill at her home on "M" Street.

Mrs. Albin Fabreque entertained several little girls at a birthday party in honor of her small daughter, Mary Victoria's, sixth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Superior.

Mrs. Thomas Jones, of No. 7 Camp, received an injury to her leg when she slipped on some ice.

Mrs. Irvin Rodda entertained several relatives in honor of her son, Bobbie's, seventh birthday.

Mrs. Alice Lyons, of Dubois, is visiting here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Hall.

Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell, has gone to Chicago, Illinois, where she will enter a nurses training school.

Mrs. Kate Sellars entertained at a birthday party at her home on Fourth Street, in honor of her brother's (William Fowkes), birthday.

Matt Klements is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital and is recovering from an injury received while at work in No. 8 Mine.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Prevedel are the parents of a boy born Thursday, January 10, 1935.

Mrs. Jane Wooley, of Cheyenne, has accepted the position of House Mother at the Teachorage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Scott, of Salt Lake City, renewed friendships in Superior recently.

Mr. and Mrs. George Powell are the parents of a girl born Monday, January 21, 1935.

Marlu Harris was recently brought home from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she has been a patient for some time.

Mrs. James Jiaocetti and Mrs. Harry MaGee entertained a number of friends at a bridge luncheon Saturday, January 19. An attractive color scheme of rose and blue was carried out. At bridge, prizes were won by Mrs. H. A. Wylam, Mrs. F. V. Hicks and Mrs. Leon Millard.

The Misses Linnan, Irene, Wylam and Moser were recent week-end guests in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Genetti visited their daughter, Inez, in Denver, recently.

Dr. H. J. Arbogast, of Rock Springs, was a recent Superior visitor.

Miss Doris Robinson, of Rawlins, spent the week-end with her parents in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas and family visited at the home of Mr. Thomas' parents in Mountain View, February 2nd and 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss have just returned from

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Denver, where they attended the wedding of their daughter, Gene, January 30, 1935.

Barbara, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard, has been taken to the hospital, where she underwent an operation. The latest reports of her condition are favorable.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Welsh are the proud parents of a baby boy born February 1, 1935.

Mrs. Robert Slaughter visited with relatives in Utah during the month.

The Girl Scouts gave a very successful candy sale. Mrs. Dan Gardner was awarded the prize box of candy.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger entertained the Altar Society at her home on February 4, 1935, prizes at bridge being awarded to Mrs. Ray Dodds and Mrs. Gerald Neal. Miss Ann Oakley and Mrs. Catherine Warinner were the prize winners in 500. A delightful lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hansen are the proud parents of a baby son born at their home in Winton. Mrs. Hansen has been very ill, but is recovering nicely at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown spent a week end visiting friends in Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Mrs. William Kinney underwent an eye operation in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kalinowski and daughter and Mrs. Gerald Neal visited with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Blaine Fowkes, of Los Angeles, California, has been visiting at the home of his parents here.

Mr. Arthur Radford is sporting a new Pontiac sedan.

Reliance

Mrs. John Traeger underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs during the month, and at this writing she is doing nicely.

Mrs. Jasper McClellan has returned from a visit in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler, Jr., are the proud parents of a baby daughter born in Rock Springs, Wyoming. The babe is the great granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ebeling. The little one was named Caren Louise.

Mr. Mike Duzik has been seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital. Latest reports indicate his condition is improving.

Mrs. John Christie, of Rock Springs, visited at the James Kelley home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Uherm and family have left here for a month's visit in California.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and Mrs. F. L. Sharrar took part in the recent display of Brides' costumes in the Methodist Church in Rock Springs. Both were very attractive in their gowns.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola is ill at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Richmond, of Rock Springs, are now residing here.

The Bobby Burns celebration held here was very well attended and everyone enjoyed himself dancing after the program.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fox, of Winton, have visited at the John Meeks home several times during the month.

Mrs. Matt Medill has left here for an extended visit in Colorado with her mother.

Miss Christine Korogi, of Rock Springs, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi.

Mrs. William Robertson is now able to be around again after her recent illness.

Mrs. William Martin and granddaughter (Doris) have returned to their home here after a month's visit in California.

Mr. Joe Hurst has discarded his crutches. Joe was hurt while at work on the tipple.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nalivka are the proud owners of a new car.

Mrs. A. L. Zeiher has returned from Cheyenne where she visited Mr. Zeiher, a member of the Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi and daughter visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. John Groves in Rock Springs.

Miss Orio Patterson has been quite ill. Mrs. Dave Freeman substituted as teacher for her in school.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley and sons and Mr. and Mrs. William Sellers and daughter visited with Mrs. H. M. Kelley, who is staying with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Roberts.

The Lucky Thirteen Contract Bridge Club met with Mrs. Z. A. Portwood. Mrs. James Kelley was First Prize winner.

Mr. H. M. McComas has been ill at his home.

Mr. Matt Medill, who has been ill, is now able to be around again.

Miss June Ackerman, of Rock Springs, is visiting at the Walter Johnson home.



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Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell are the proud parents of a boy born at the Hanna Hospital, January 13th.

Miss Connie Finch entertained the Treble Clef Club at her home. Musical numbers were played by the members, after which games and refreshments were enjoyed.

The marriage of Jack While and Hilda Maki was solemnized in the Methodist Church in Fort Collins, Colorado, January 20th. Rev. M. Mitchell performed the ceremony. They were attended by Miss Dorothy Cook and William Triplett, both of Hanna. Miss Dolly While, sister of the groom, was also present. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Maki of Hanna and the groom the son of Mrs. Eliza While. They will make their home in Hanna. Mrs. Eliza While served a wedding supper for the party when they returned from Fort Collins.

The Drum and Bugle Corps entertained at a party at the Community Hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jack While and presented them with a combination electric toaster and waffle iron.

Miss Freda Pickup, who has been visiting relatives in Vancouver, Canada, for the past six months, returned home on February 6, and was the incentive of a welcome home party at the Community Hall given by a number of her friends.

William Hudson, of Hanna, and Helen Sportsman, of Parco, were married at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Janu-

ary 14. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sportsman, of Parco, and the groom is the son of Charles Hudson, Hanna. They will make their home here. Mr. Hudson is employed at the Elmo Filling station.

The President's Birthday Ball was held at Love's Hall on January 30. A large crowd attended.

Mrs. William Briggs and daughter, Helen, and Mrs. William Norris visited in Superior recently.

Mrs. Ida Huhtala, who has been confined to her bed for the past few months is able to sit up now and is improving.

Albert Dickinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson, is assisting in the Post Office.

Mrs. George Samuels gave an organ recital at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, assisted by a choir of twenty-three voices, at the morning service on Sunday, February 10. Rev. R. M. Evjen had charge of the services.

The C. C. Sewing Club gave a birthday party for Mrs. M. Withrow at her home on February 3, and presented her with a lace bedspread.

Rev. R. M. Evjen and family have moved to Hanna from Encampment.

Gilbert Mellor visited with his parents from the CCC Camp at Saratoga.

Howard Rodda returned to his work at Winton after spending ten days at home here due to rheumatism.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson are the proud parents of a boy born at the hospital on January 19.

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The Office Broom

The late David G. Thomas served as a member of the final session of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature (the 11th in number) which convened at Cheyenne on January 10, 1890, Francis E. Warren, Governor, then in his second term, having been reappointed by President Benjamin Harrison. An Act approved by the latter on July 10, 1890, permitted Wyoming's admission to the Union, the forty-fourth star in the constellation.

It was quite fitting that the Legislature, in the session just concluded, should pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Thomas, as couched in the language quoted below:

The resolution, drawn by a special committee of which Representative A. L. Zeiler of Reliance was chairman, follows:

"Whereas, the house of representatives of the Twenty-third Legislature of the state of Wyoming has just been advised of the death of the Honorable David G. Thomas, a member of the last territorial legislature of the Territory of Wyoming, and late of the city of Rock Springs, Wyo., and

"Whereas, the members of this house hold great appreciation for the worth while work and efforts performed by the Honorable David G. Thomas as a citizen, attorney and law-maker of this state and territory.

"Now therefore, as an expression of our deep feeling of regret of the passing of the Honorable David G. Thomas, we do hereby publicly express our sorrow and sincere feeling, and

"Be it further resolved, that this resolution be entered upon the journal of this house and an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to Mrs. J. H. Goodnough at Rock Springs, Wyo."

SURE SIGNS OF SPRING

The boys are playing marbles, "duck-on-the-rock," etc., while the older ones are cavortin' around the golf links at Dead Horse Canyon, playing a few holes at a time. Bill Gilpin, Matt Medill, Rev. George, Lon Mitchell and others fond of piscatorial proclivities, are getting their trout rods and creels in condition for the onslaught. Rumor has it that former President Hoover will give Jackson Lake a try-out this summer in an endeavor to beat Dr. Breihan's large Mackinaw catch.

NOT NEW TO HIM

Local motorists who went through the drought-stricken middle west last summer, brought back some prize-winning stories of incidents along the route. One told of a conversation he had with an old settler at a filling station in one of the most arid districts.

"Looks as though we might have rain," remarked the tourist.

"Well, I hope so," replied the old native, "not so much for myself as for my boy here. I've seen it rain."

Andy J. Hamilton, at present our City Treasurer, has just been confirmed in his appointment as Deputy State Mine Inspector, and will have headquarters here. He expects to tender his resignation to the City Fathers in the near future. Some years since he served as Foreman of several of the Commercial Coal Companies in this vicinity. Andy has played a snare-drum in the McAuliffe Kiltie band, and is prominent in American Legion affairs.

A Scot was walking with a Roman Catholic friend in London. On passing Westminster Cathedral his friend raised his hat, and the Scotsman followed suit.

At this his friend said: "You're getting very pious, raising your hat as you pass the Cathedral."

"Was that the Cathedral?" the Scot replied. "I thought it was the Bank of England."

Manager of Stores E. R. Jefferis has just returned from a buying trip to Eastern markets and reports business has shown great improvement.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., one of our honored Old Timers here, expects shortly to receive his fifty-year jewel commemorative of his long connection with the Odd Fellows. The oldest resident member is David G. Jones, former Mine Foreman here in the early days, now retired. "Dave" joined 52 years ago. The 60th anniversary of the local lodge was recently held and a large class of young timber was put through the ritualistic ceremonies.

We gather from the press reports that the appointment of Mr. Thomas Harrison of Sheridan, as Deputy Coal Mine Inspector, has been confirmed, the term being four years from April 22, 1935.

"A man cannot be responsible for having a club foot, but he is responsible for his face at fifty."

All the wild ideas of unbalanced agitators the world over in their ignorant and sensible quest for happiness through revolution, of property, and crime, cannot overthrow the truth that the one route to happiness through property government is over the broad and open highway of work and service always means industry, thrift, revenue and recognition of the rights of others.

—W. G. SIBLEY.

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